HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 123 BOMBAY THURSDAY MAY 26 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
28 May	MALOJA x		20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 „	CHINA ..		7,952
25 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
9 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 „	MALWA ..		10,940
23 „	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	16,504
30 „	RANPURA ..		16,555
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
20 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
27 „	CHINA ..		7,952
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 „	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1st Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,902
8th „	RANPURA ..		16,588
15th „	NALDERA ..		16,588
22nd „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marsellies and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
30th June	DUMANA ..	8,427
14th July	MANDALA ..	8,246
28th „	MERKARA ..	8,283
18th Aug.	DUMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
28th May	*ALIPORE ..	China & Japan
10th June	MACEDONIA ..	China & Japan
12th „	CATHAY ..	At Colombo for Australia.
21st „	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia.

*Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
27th May	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
1st June	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th „	KAROA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Maru ..	5973	20 May.	28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	26 „	2 June
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	30 „	12 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 June	2 July
S ado Maru ..	5893	29 „	13 „

* Passengers Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building. Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru..	13th May	28th May
Kifunezan Maru No. 2.	17th „	2nd June
Indo Maru ..	30th „	8th „
Celebes Maru ..	8th June	20th „

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 358.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET . . BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Hurnum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12 8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6.4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2.4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SANJIVANI" PILLS.

prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price : Rs. 12-0 Net
For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.
Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . (Kathiawar.)

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT
IS THE BEST TO DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD
Agents :
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.
A.A.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm-proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT
makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,582
Second	1922	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to —
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 + Rs. 1,500 = Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co, Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years :—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 .. Rs. 16,46,090.

Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. .. Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. .. Rs. 4- 0-0 % net
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO :—**BRANCH SECRETARY,** Alfred Building, Hornby Road, Fort BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 235/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIO . INVITED

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 2 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poo Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An S. T. C. TEACHER, knowing English and Urdu for the Municipal Madanpura Urdu Primary Model School to teach English and Urdu. Candidates well versed in the Direct Method and knowing Urdu may alone apply before the 8th June 1927, with all particulars. Salary will be determined according to qualifications as per sanctioned scale. Muslim preferred. Apply to SECRETARY, Schools Committee, Bombay Municipality, Bombay.

A 2661

ICE PLANT MECHANIC WANTED for Lightfoot Plant. Apply with terms and testimonials to Mr. M. S. KARAKA, Dharwar.

A 236

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Railfare Paid. Rules on two annas stamp.—PRESIDENT, ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, DELHI.

A R241

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions. Only those who are prepared to give Security Deposit need apply for Terms and further particulars to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

Premier and Largest Hotel for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, 6, 4 and 2-8 per diem. Telegrams :—" CALHOTEL."

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return ejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Ladova Street, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ENGLISH GABARDINE.

In six shades. Ideal for light weight suits and ladies costumes. 54'' wide, Rs. 8|14 per yard. Patterns free on request.

KAKOMI FLANNELETTE DUSTERS.

Soft and durable. Ideal for all polishing purposes at Rs. 2|12 per doz. In two colours —Yellow for polishing furniture, Blue for Silver. Packing and postage free to any part of India.

PYJAMAS.

Made of Kakomi Longcloths and Twills—Wear and wash perfectly. 3 Suits—White Twill or Longcloth Rs. 14|4 or six Suits for Rs. 28. 3 Suits—Striped Twill Rs. 17|4 or 6 Suits for Rs. 34. Sizes up to 40'' chest. Postage and packing free. Samples on request.

SUMMER SUITS.

Ready made of excellent Kakomi Materials. Just the suit for office and every day wear. Coat and Trousers. Per Suit as follows:—Alipore Drill Rs. 9|12, Suiting Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweeds Rs. 10|12, Holland Rs. 8|8, Cotton Coating Rs. 9|14, 3 Suits 6|4 per cent. discount. 6 Suits 12.1|2 per cent. discount. Up to 40'' chest. Packing and postage free. Samples on request.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.

Ideal for outdoor wear. Made of tough Kakomi Drills and Twills giving excellent service. Wash splendidly. In two shades of Khaki.

Shirts from Rs. 2|14 each or 5 for Rs. 8|10.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.

SIX KAKOMI TOWELS FOR Rs. 12|12.

Two Turkish Bath Towels (68'' x 36'') and four Turkish Hand Towels (45'' x 24'') with striped ends. Very absorbent, giving splendid wear.

KAKOMI BATH MATS.

Thick absorbent Turkish Bath Mats with blue stripes, knotted fringes or hemmed edges.

Unbleached 36'' x 28'' Rs. 1|15 each.
Bleached 36'' x 25'' Rs. 2|3 each.

KAKOMI SPORTS COATS.

Ready made of Kakomi Material. Guaranteed for wear. Will wash perfectly. Per Coat as follows:—(up to 40'' chest) Suiting Drill Rs. 8|14, Alipore Drill Rs. 9|4, Cotton Tweed Rs. 9. 3 Coats 6.1|4 per cent. discount. 6 Coats 12.1|2 per cent. discount. Samples on request.

KAKOMI TWILLS.

A soft strong material of good texture, ideal for Shirts, Pyjamas etc., washes well. From As. 8|6 to As. 9|9 per yard. Also Khaki Twill from As. 10|3 to As. 11|6 per yard. Samples on request.
Packing and postage free.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K3

KAKOMI FURNISHING FABRICS.

For Curtains, Purdahs and all furnishing purposes, Kakomi coloured Bolton Sheeting is unsurpassed for wear. 44'' wide. Cut length Rs. 1|1|6 per yard. Entire piece (about 24 yards) Rs. 1|1 per yard.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Our Table Linen has a reputation all over India for its wearing qualities and withstands any amount of washing.

Table Cloth Material, four patterns 52'' wide. Rs. 1|5 per yard; 72'' wide Rs. 1|9|6 per yard. Hemmed ready for use 2 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 3|6 each. 4 yds. x 2 yds. Rs. 6|8 each. Also Serviettes to match 24'' x 24'' Rs. 4|8 per doz.

KAKOMI HORSE CLOTHING.

Withstands the hardest wear and continual washing. Quarter pieces, various check patterns, bound with newar. Pony size Rs. 4|3 each. Horse Size Rs. 4|12 each. Coloured Drill, Pony size Rs. 5|10, Horse size Rs. 6|5. Body rollers of webbing at -|8|- and -|9|- per yard respectively.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K5

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA—Let them go who have baffled. I shall cure you in a month. Full course of medicines Rs. 25/- Packing and Postage As. 8/- Apply to Dr. B. K. CHOUDHOURY, 26/2, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

T 285/51

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.

(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

UNIQUE TYPEWRITER BARGAIN DISCOUNT of 33 1/3 per cent on our usual prices of new and used portables and high grade rebuilts and slightly used typewriters of all makes and all prices. Call or write for list to-day. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, The Typewriter Economy Emporium, 319 Hornby Road, Opp. Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

PERSIA —BALUCHISTAN —AFGHANISTAN PRODUCTS.—Persian Rose Gulkand 4 lbs. tin Rs. 6/-, Rose Water bottle 4/8/0; Persian Saffron 8/- ounce; Assafoetida, Salabmisri 9/- lbs. Cumins Black 2/- lbs; Assorted Dry Fruits 9 lbs. 7/-; Delivery Free. Quality Special, AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.

F R224

MANGO and ROSE LICHEE BIG size LANGRA, BOMBAY MANGOES Rs. 15/- per 100, LICHEE Rose Scented 500 1st quality Rs. 4/. Ordinary Rs. 3/- expenses extra. Advance full price. Grafts catalogue free. MANGOES rare, get your order booked at once:—GRAFTS MERCHANTS, Darbhanga. Tele. Graftsman.

T R28583

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER.

"THE MOSLEM CHRONICLE"

THE ANNIVERSARY NUMBER of the "MOSLEM CHRONICLE", coming out in June. It will contain articles both by eminent Moslem and non-Moslem Scholars and Politicians. Illustrations of Moslem Monuments and photos of historic personages of the Moslem world will be reproduced. The Number will be a record of the most valuable documents relating to Moslem Culture, Education, Literature, Politics and History.

Free to subscribers whose annual subscription (Rs. 12/-) paid in advance. Rs. 2/- per copy for those who pay in advance. During June cash price Rs. 2/8, after June Rs. 5/- per copy.

Apply:—
THE MANAGER,
"The Moslem Chronicle,"
6, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

28562

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, on a salary of Rs. 1,200/50/1,500 per mensem, plus conveyance Allowance in accordance with the rules of the Corporation.

The post is at present a supernumerary one; but the selected candidate will be confirmed in the post on the 1st April, 1928, or after such period of probation not exceeding 6 months in all as may be considered necessary.

Applicants must have been regularly trained as Civil Engineers, particularly in Sanitary Engineering, and should have had preferably about 10 years' practical experience in Civil Engineering. They must have administrative ability and good and sound knowledge and experience in designing, estimating, supervising and maintaining large Drainage and Sewerage Works. They must be Corporate Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, (England), or the Institution of Engineers, (India), or must hold the Testamur of the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, or must be Graduates in Civil Engineering of any recognized European, American or Indian University.

Applications stating age, training and qualifications with copies of not more than three testimonials and two references should be addressed to THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR THE CITY OF BOMBAY and should reach him not later than 31st August, 1927.

The successful candidate will be entitled to the benefit of the Leave Rules and Provident Fund Rules applicable to Municipal Servants for the time being in force.

Employees in Bombay Municipal service are not debarred from employing for the post, but such applications should be made through the Heads of their respective Departments.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 20th May, 1927.

28603

TENDERS.

NOTICE

TENDERS invited for CONTRACT of BARODA HOTEL from August, 1927. Annual visitors 1,800, Guests (1st and 2nd class) 200 and 100 Servants. Boarding, Wines, Cigar and Aerated Water Rates to be submitted. Government provides everything else. Persons possessing sufficient experience in Hotel Business need only give tenders before 10th June, 1927. Further particulars to be had from

F. S. KALE,
Guest House Superintendent,
BARODA.

28602

A-1 TAILORING

AT

MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO

FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.

Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co.
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very old valuable open carved Blackwood furniture, marble figures, old China vases and curious, bronze ornaments, 10—15—20—50 lights chrystal glass chandeliers garden benches, one Rosewood cottage piano by Bluthner etc., etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Company, attorneys for Mr. Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldass the Plaintiff in the High Court, Suit No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondas T. Mangaldass vs. Gordhandass T. Mangaldass and others) and pursuant to the directions given by the Arbitrator Mr. J. B. Kanga as per consolidated consent decree made in Suits No. 3389 of 1920 No. 6663 of 1921 (Gordhandass vs. Kissondass) and No. 2017 of 1921 and No. 1354 of 1922 (Kissondass vs. Gordhandass) on the 13th day of December, 1922 Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) will sell by Public Auction at the Bungalow of Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Kt., C.S.I., at Lamington Road, Girgaum the whole of his very valuable very old open carved Blackwood furniture such as couches, chairs round and pier tables, large and wall pier glasses in gilt frames with gilt pier tables, very large velvet drawing room carpets, rich marble figures—10-15-20-50 lights crystal glass chandeliers, old China vases, valuable wardrobes, marble tables, carved bedsteads, one rosewood cottage piano by Gluthner and garden seats, valuable drawing room suites, valuable pictures and oleographs, valuable open carved screens marble figures and statues, utensils, etc etc.

Catalogues are published and the above on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 CASES MIRRORS.

Messrs BENNETT & COY, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 28th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their auction rooms on account and risk of the underwriters:—

30 cases mirrors (5/6x4—10/7x5—5/5x3½—10/8x6).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by Public Auction at their auction rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the Assessor and Collector (Municipal Taxes):—

Benches, Folding chairs, marble top tables, chairs, etc.
Iron chairs, cradle, chairs, cages, etc.

By order of the concerned and on account of the underwriters:—

1 case Parrots Food
5 Wash Hand Basins.
1 Copper Cylinder.
6 Doz. Dessert Forks.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of the concerned:—

1 English made to order Victoria by Messrs. Lawrie and Marner.

BENNETT & CO.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super Tax experts
Office: M.P. Baria Building, Pydhoe, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

Royal Opera House.

The Greatest Invention of the age.

DESCRIBED BY THE PRESS OF LONDON

"A MODERN MIRACLE"

The De Forest Phono Film

TALKING AND SINGING PICTURES

Presented in India by
R. B. SALISBURY of "Quaints" fame.

Direct from their phenomenal success in Calcutta, where 36 performances were given.

See the acting and hear the natural Voice of performers as if you so do in a London Theatre.

These Films are of Standard size, along margin of which runs a minute band stripes corresponding to sound vibrations.

These vibrations aare magnified, then amplified and finally thrown out by loud speaker.

TO-DAY
6.5 and 10 p.m.
PRICES:
Stalls Rs. 3, Dress Circle Rs. 2-4-0, Orchestra Rs. 1-8-0.
Balcony Annas 12, Gallery Annas 8.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 5,00,00,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22. Old Broad Street, London. E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.—

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay May 25

Messrs. Forbes & Lund have receivd the following quotations by specjal Cablegram from their Agents in London to day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)	£100	£100	£102.10.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 4. 7.6
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£100	£100	£85.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)	10s	10s	£ 0. 9. 6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£100	£100	£ 108.10. 0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.	8s	8s	£ 0. 9. 9
Burma Corporation Ltd.	Rs. 10	Rs. 10	£ 0.15.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£ 5.8.6
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)	£106	£100	£109. 0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)	£100	£100	£ 98.10.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)	£100	£100	£97.10.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£1	£1	£0.17.3
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	£5	£5	£19.15.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.	2s	2s	£0.3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£10	£5	£6. 7.6
French 5% Rentes	Frs. 1,000	Frs. 1,000	£18.14.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	$125	$125	£117. 0.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£70.2.6
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£100	£100	£90.15.0
India 3% Sterling Stock	£100	£100	£60. 2.6
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)	£100	£100	£103. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)	£100	£100	£101.10.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.	£1	£1	£2.11.3
Lloyds Bank Limited	£1	£1	£3. 2.6
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.	$10m	$10m	£0.16.3
National Bank of India Ltd	£25	£12/10	£49.15.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£10	£10	£4.15.0
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£10	£10	£9. 7.6
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 Debs.	£100	£100	£82. 0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.	£1	£1	£4.15.6
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)	£100	£100	£194.10.0
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)	£100	£100	£88.5.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)	£100	£100	£101 .0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 193448)	£100	£100	£96.10.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)	£100	£100	£100.10.0

REMARKS:— Market—dull.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 25

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quitations by special telegrams from their Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	26	10	683	850		33	18
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		40	20
Ceylon Planters	42-8	10	310	714	93+	85	40
Ceylon Rubber	63	10	314	1400		110	100
Clunes Estates	37-8	10	455	1048		85	10
Cochin Rubber	49	15	370	1094		95	35
Ella Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	5
Estates Co. of Uva	36	10	565	325	2512	30	38
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1094		686	20	20
Frocester Estates	85	10	281	997		120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	17-8	10	930	861		35	5
Honiton Rubber	11	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	83	10	390	768		140	120
IndoMalay Estates	25	10	612	735		55	40
Jambulande T. & Rub	18	10	730	526		22 1/2	20
Jebong Rubber	23	10	738	1626		40	30
Kalutara Company	53	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	24	10	825	547		135x	34
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		75	40
Langat River	35-8	10	441	1112	925+	52	73
Lanka Rubber	87-8	10	220	531		135	115
Lansdowne Rubber	212-8	50	550	817		60	75
Maha Uva Estates	51	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	33	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	29	15	725	418	543	25	22 1/2
Mirishena Rubber	57-8	10	388	912		80	95
Naranjoda Rubber	35	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	57	15	720	2423	695	45	40
North-Western Rub.	25 8	10	413	778	414	30	25
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	29	10	690	822	411	35	6
Rubber Growers'	44	10	426	634		95	85
Saffragam T. & Rub.	215	50	383	3207	379	75	10
Talgaswella Tea	65XD	10	232	960	195	100	93
Torrington Tea	20	10	1240		501	17	17
Udabage Tea	92	20	439	1330	150	80	65
Udapolla Rubber	28-8	10	1116	730	200X	32	1/2
Ullswater Rubber	20	10	445	375		25	30
Vogan Tea	58	10	395	1185	956	75	65

Interims Final for 1926 + Cocoanuts X On Old Shares

Remarks.—Market—steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 1.07 Cents.
Talgaswellas X D 80 per cent Final.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 24.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 54/6
Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb.—
Shipment Value May/June 55/6
Wheat. Australian.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 55/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment Sellers May/June 55/6

Shortest Way to Swaraj

"CHRONICLE"
PRIZE COMPETITION

20 such Coupons entitle for entry to the "Chronicle" Essay Competition.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 24.

Character Bank of I. A. & C.	£19.5/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£177.1/2
P. & O. Banking Cooporation	£9.1/2
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86.7/8
Conversion Loan	£76-3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£103
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£58
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£39
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	£70
Consols	£[illegible] 7/8
War Loan 5 per cent	£109.3/8
Victory Ponds 4 per cent	£92 3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 24.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1/4 p c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3.1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-5/16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4.5/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4.3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 p. c.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25,c. & f. Calcutta.—	
June, per cwt	16/4.1/2
July/Sept. per cwt	16/3
Oct/Dec. per cwt	16/4.1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Bombay.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	16/4.3/4
Java Sugar, Fine White. Dutch Standard No. 25, c. & f. Karachi.—	
July/Sept. per cwt	16/5-1/2

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 24.

July	16.28	—.15
October	16.65	—.14
December	16.89	—.14
January	16.97	—.16
March	17.15	—.13
Middling Spot	16.55	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

Liverpool, May 24.

July	16.30	+.06
October	16.60	+.14
Middling Spot	16.06	—.11

NEW YORK.

New York, May 24.

New Rork 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	16.30
October	16.67
January	16.97
New Lork. Noon Call.	
July	16.42
October	16.78
January	17.08
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
July	16.30
October	16.59

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, May 24.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S.A. Ports	15,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Contient	9,000

INDIAN COTTON.

London, May 24.

Scinde, Good	7.15	+.10
Scinde, Fully Good	7.35	+.10
Scinde, Fine	7.55	+.10
Bengal, Good	7.15	+.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35	+.10
Bengal, Fine	7.55	+.10
Oomra, Good	7.55	+.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.80	+.10
Oomra, Fine	8.05	+.10
Broach, Good	7.55	+.10
Broach, Fully Good	7.85	+.10
Broach, Fine	9.15	+.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

London, May 24.

May	16.12	—.10
June	16.17	—.11
July	16.20	—.13
August	16.22	—.13
September	16.30	—.13
October	16.40	—.13
November	16.45	—.13
December	16.45	—.14
January	16.40	—.15
February	16.40	—.15
March	16.40	—.15
April	16.40	—.15
May	16.40	—.15
Sakellaridis, F.B.F. Spot	16.80	——

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 24.

May	8.72	+.02
June	8.71	+.01
July	8.78	—
August	8.81	—
September	8.85	—.01
October	8.90	—.01
November	8.91	—
December	8.94	—.01
January	8.96	—.01
February	8.98	—.01
March	9.03	—
April	9.04	—
May	9.06	—.01
Middling Spot	9.06	+.12

SALES.

Liverpool, May 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Offered May/June £9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay,—
Shipment Offered May/June £18/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Offered May/June £20/7/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 24.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Sellers May/Aug. 32/7 1/2
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery Paid Sept/Dec. 33/7 1/2

LINSEED.

London, May 24.

Linseed, Calcutta. ton.—
Shipment Sellers May/June £18/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment Sellers June/July £18/11/3
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Shipment Antwerp Paid June £16/16/6
Linseed, Bombay ton.
Shipment Offered May/June £19/2/6

COFFEE.

New York, May 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 15.1/16

LONDON METALS.

London, May 24.

Copper, English Best Selected	£59-1/8
Copper Braziers	£70.1/2
Yellow Metal	£65
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£25.1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£14-7/8
Tin, English Ingots	£293.1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 24.

T T Berlin on London	20.49.7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.13-1/8
T T Brussels on London	34.96
T T Madrid on London	27.65
T T Milan on London	88.77
T T Berne on London	25.25
T T Paris on London	124.02
T T London on Prague	163.87

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 24.

Demand Bills	485.87

Bata

QUALITY SHOES AT POPULAR PRICES

CREPE SOLE OXFORD SHOES

	Ref. No.	Rs.
Brown	76	11/15
Black	75	10/15

LEATHER OXFORD SHOES

	Ref. No.	Rs.
Black Hide	77	8/15
Willow ,,	78	9/15
Black Box calf	84	10/15
Light Brown ,,	82	11/15
Dark ,, ,,	232	11/15
Patent Leather	81	11/15

CANVAS OXFORD SHOES

	Ref. No.	Rs.
White	91	4/8

GENTS BALMORAL BOOTS

	Ref. No.	Rs.
Black Hide	65	10/15
Brown Willow Calf	67	12/15

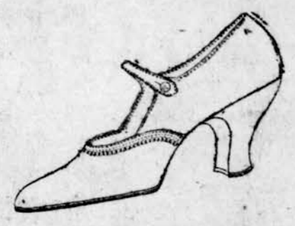
CHILDREN'S HIDE OXFORD

	Size	Ref. No.	Rs.
Brown	7-10	14	3/15
,,	11-1	15	4/15
,,	2-5	16	6/15

BOYS' HIDE DERBY BOOTS

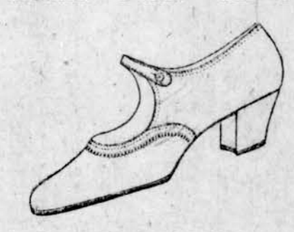
	Size	Ref. No.	Rs.
Brown	2-5	33	6/15
Black	4-6	20	3/15
,,	7-10	27	4/8
,,	11-1	28	5/15
,,	2-5	29	6/15

LADIES' POPLIN SHOES



	Ref. No.	Rs.
White Poplin	102	3/15
Drab ,,	110	3/15

LADIES' POPLIN SHOES



	Ref. No.	Rs.
White Poplin (Medium Toe)	104	3/15
White Poplin (Pointed Toe)	114	3/15

LADIES' CLOTH SHOES

	Ref. No.	Rs.
Champagne Satin	127	5/15
Black Sateen	119	4/15
Black Velvet	128	4/15

GIRLS' SMOOTH CALF SHOES

	Size	Ref. No.	Rs.
Beige	7-10	46	4/8
,,	11-1	47	4/15
,,	2-5	48	5/15
Grey	7-10	43	4/8
,,	11-1	44	4/15
,,	2-5	45	5/15
Willow Calf	7-10	49	4/8
,,	11-1	50	4/15
,,	2-5	51	5/15
Black Patent	7-10	52	4/8
,, ,,	11-1	53	4/15
,, ,,	2-5	54	5/15

CHILDREN'S BAR SHOES

	Size	Ref. No.	Rs.
White Canvas	7-10	2	1/15
,, ,,	11-1	3	2/8
Brown Hide	7-10	5	3/8
,, ,,	11-1	6	3/15
Black Patent	7-10	8	4/8
,, ,,	11-1	9	4/15
Black Glace Kid.	11-1	18	3/15

Available in every important town from Bata Stockists. Principally from;

BOMBAY:	257, Hornby Rd. Post Box 106. (1) Carnac Rd.; (2) Lohar St.
MADRAS:	Moor Market.
AHMEDABAD:	Three Gates.
SURAT:	Kanpith Bazar.
AJMER:	Madar Gate.
BANGALORE:	154, Commercial St.
BELGAUM:	High Street.
CAWNPORE:	Kashmir House, Meston Rd.
PESHAWAR:	Arbad Rd.
QUETTA:	Bruce Rd.
JUBBULPORE:	East St.
AGRA. U. P.	Chipi Tola Rd.
DELHI:	Chandni Chowk.

BOMBAY:— 45, ESPLANADE, POST BOX 106.

DAWAR H. KAZI & Co., CALCUTTA:— 20, CHOWRINGEE. POST BOX 8987.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, May 25.

Yesterday the London Silver Market closed steady with a loss of 1|16d. in priese. Shanghai Exchange was reported firm to-day at 2-7 1|16. The local Silver Market opened firm with Jaishta being quoted at 59|11. There was some enquiry at this level and prices hardened. The closing prices were reported as under:—

Bar Silver ready.	59-12-0
Jaishta delivery.	59-14-0
Ashdh delivery.	59-14-0
Double options Premium:—	
Jaishta.	1-0-0
Ashadh.	1-10-0

GOLD.

Bombay, May 25.

The Market Continues quiet but steady:—

Bar Gold Spot	21-9-0
Jaishta	21-8-9
Ashadh	21-8-9
Sovereigns	13-9-6
National Bank	21-12-0
Chartered Bank	21-12-0
Central Bank	21-11-0

EXCHANGE

Bombay, May 25

T. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 125.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 175 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 124.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25 24.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.95.
London—Rome Liras 89.40.
London—Berlin Marks 20.48 3/4.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 25.

3 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months London discounts 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent
Call Money 6 per cent.
1 month 5 per cent.
3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 25.

The security market opened rather quiet but displayed a steadier tone with a small business. 3 1|2 per cent. opened at Rs. 77|15 and improved to Rs. 78 on better enquiry and less pressure for sale.

Following are to-day's closing quotations:

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/15.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/10.
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 88/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1956 Rs. 112/6.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/12.

Tone of market.—Steady. Forward rates 15th June 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 78/1/0, 1945/55 Rs. 108.

SAVE YOUR VALUABLES.

Can you afford to take chances on the safety of your valuable papers when you can have absolute safety for them in our SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT for only Rs. 20 a year?

Our great Vault provides a place of perfect security and renders the care and anxiety of watching and guarding valuables unnecessary.

For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, May 25.

The linseed market remained quiet but steady. Wheat ruled rather quiet to-day.

Linseed May	11 3 9
Linseed Sept.	11-10-0
Wheat May	7-13-0
Wheat Sept.	8-3-0

Wheats white 70|30 Rs. 7|9|0.
Wheats white Delhi Rs. 7|14|0.
Wheats white September Rs. 8|9|0.
Linseed bold brown Rs. 11|0|0.
Rapeseed brown Cawnpore Rs. 11|4|0.
Rapeseed yellow Cawnpore Rs. 12|5|0.
Rapeseed yellow Gujrat Rs. 12|5|0.
Gingellyseed bold white Rs. 17|4|0.
Poppyseed white Rs. 17|6|0.
Castorseed Rs. 10|3|0.
Cottonseen Rs. 4|13|0.
Groundnuts Rs. 12|14|0.
Mowraseed Rs. 7|10|0.
Myrabollam Jubbulpore Rs. 22|0|0.
Myrabollam Bhimdi Rs. 25|0|0.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), May 23

Wheat Har	4 9 0
Wheat Bhadan	4 12 3
Wheat Asuj	4 13 6
Gram Har	3 13 0
Gram Jeth	3 11 9
Gram Asuj	4 0 9
Barley Jeth	3 5 9
Barley Asuj	3 10 0
Rapeseeds Jeth	7 9 3
Rapeseeds Bhadan	8 3 0
Cottonseeds Bhadan	4 5 0

READY.

Wheat	4 9 0 to 5 0 0
Gram	3 11 0 to 3 14 0
Barley	3 5 9
Rapeseeds	7 10 0 to 7 14 0
Cottonseeds	4 1 0

Market Arrival:—

Wheat	4,000 mds.
Gram	3,000 mds.
Barley	1,000 mds.
Rapeseeds	100 mds.
Cottonseed Jeth	4 0 6

Market Condition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 25.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 24 instt.

Wheat	13,424 cwts.
Linseed	23,735 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,359 ,,
Gingellyseeds	36 ,,
Poppyseed	1,353 ,,
Groundnuts	983 ,,
Castorseed	3,801 ,,
Rice	2,439 ,,
Myrabollams	10,763 ,,
Cottonseed	7,146 ,,
Mowraseed	22 ,,
Gram	4,603 ,,
Joowar	1,516 ,,
Barley	706 ,,
Barjee	1,222 ,,
Coal	2,583 tons.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 25.

Java Ready Prices have dropped by about 2 mas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our forward market has also ruled steady to-day and the Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/14 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11 per cwt F B H.
Shipment June Sh. 16/3 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug/Sept Sh. 16/2 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 16/5 per cwt F B H.
Jamnagar C I F:—
Shipment June Sh. 16/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment July/Aug//Sept Sh. 16/8 per cwt F B H.
Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 17 per cwt. F B H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

N. Y.—Early ruled quiet on Profit taking. Recovered 20 Points on Short Covering and Trade Support Renewed liquidations. Closed 13 to 16 Points Lower. Spot cheaper by points to 16.55c.

LOCAL.—Profit taking. Easier Liverpool opening Advices. Closed rather steady.

Private Cables.—

Bombay, May 25.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New Orleans friends:—

"Plants are small but sturdy. In the Central Belt rain is much needed. Country getting very dried in West Texas and Eastern Belt. May have temporary reaction, but eventually market may advance to about 19 to 20 cents."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables date 24th inst. from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H Springman and Co.:—

(Noon)—"Market declined on rumours of rains in Texas. Think confidence is weakening, but think favourably of the market in the long run."

(4.50 p.m.)—"Unofficial reports are received of rains in West Texas."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Nordon and Co. cable under date 24th inst. as under:—

"Operators are selling on good rains in the West Easier basis. Favour purchases."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

N. Y.—July highest 16.50 (11-56 a.m.) lowest 16.23. (2.40 p.m.).

Liverpool—9.05 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall Oklahoma. Drought continues in West Texas.

Liverpool.—8.35 p.m.—Market eased on long liquidation.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following Cable advices:—

Some relief in Drought area causing long liquidation.

AMERICANS.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and prices declined about 15 points during the first half hour on general profit taking. At the decline there was heavy short covering in conjunction with trade buying and prices recovered 20 points July delivery being quoted at 16.50. Again there was renewal of long liquidation and futures closed 13 to 16 points lower. Spot Cotton declined 5 points to 15.55c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled quiet in the early hours, but later on ruled very steady. Futures closed 6 to 14 points higher. Spot Cotton was easier and declined 11 points to 16.06c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened firm prices showing a rise of 5 to 9 points. Spot sales were again large being 10,000 bales. Reports of improvement in the weather caused heavy long liquidation and the market closed irregular one point lower to 2 points higher. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 12 points to 9.06d. per lb.

From the cables received to-day it appears that scattered rains have fallen in the West Texas. This improvement in the weather was reponsible for heavy long liquidation yesterday. However the crop prospects have not undergone any material change and we believe purchases on dips are preferable. Trade conditions are healthy and we believe constant support will be forthcoming from this quarter until crop prospects are not favourable.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, May 25

In sympathy with a fall of 13 to 16 futures, the local forward market opened Rs. 2|8 lower, with Broach July/Aug at Rs. 332 and ruled quiet on profit taking. To-day May contracts ran out Broach at Rs. 328. Oomra at Rs. 321 and Bengal at Rs. 299/- The close at the Marwari Bazar was as under:—

Broach				
July/Aug	332	332	331/8	331/8
Apl/May	331	332/4	330/12	330/12
Oomra				
July	315/8	316/8	315/8	315/8
Dec/Jan	315/8	316/8	315/8	315/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	285	285	284	284

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 25

Liverpool market opened weak at a decline of 5 points. The forward market fluctuated within one rupee. July Broach opened at 331 declined eight annas on profit taking out improved on better enquiry and closed rather steady as under.

Broach				
July/Aug	331	331/12	330/8	331/12
Apl/May	331	331/8	330/8	331/8
Oomra				
July	317	318/8	317	318/8
Dec/Jan	315	315/8	315	315
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	283	283/8	288	283

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, May 25

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

	Yen.
May	216.70+.10.10
August	222.70.0.50
November	227.80+0.20

TENDERS.

	To-day	Total.
F G M G Bengal	1,000	5,200
F G M G Broach	8,700	12,800
Fine M G Oomra	2,200	19,500

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, May 25

The East India Cotton Association.

Bengal Dec/Jan	283
Broach July/Aug	331
Broach Apl/May	331
Oomra July	315
Oomra Dec/Jan	315

Bengal	312	306	299	291
S./P.	308	302	295	287
Rajputana	311	305	298	290
Broach	338	334	328	
Dharwar	347	342	337	
P./A.	350	343	336	329
Kadi	345	342	337	
Dhollera	341	338	333	
Kala	340	337	332	
Surat	379	376	373	
Navsari	394	391	388	
Oomra	327	325	321	315
C. P. 1	339	337	333	327
C. P. 2	333	331	327	321
Khandesh	323	319	315	309
Muthia	321	317	313	307

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 25

		Ready	Mill Terms New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	310
,,	Fine	,,	305/8
,,	F.G.	,,	300/3
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	305/7
,,	F.G	,,	300/2
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M. G.	328/30
Nagpur		,,	328/30
Yeotmal		,,	323/27
Arvi		,,	325/28
Amraoti		,,	320/22
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	318/20
Mulkapur	,,	,,	315/18
Khandesh	,,	,,	314/16
Muthia	Fine	,,	
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality	,,	315/20
Purna	Average	,,	310/15
Parbhani/Sailu	,,	,,	310/15
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	315/20
Burwah Sanavad			315/20

Broach Fine M.G.,,336/40 Jly Aug.+6/7
WesternsGoodMG 315/20
Cambodia Fine F G 370/80
Miraj/Sangli F.G. .. 337/40
Compta F.G.M.G. 340/45 June+15/6
Dhollera 325/30 June+1
Kadi/Viramgam 327/30

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 24.

Silver—Market Quiet.

Spot	26-1/16
Forward	25-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 24.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/11

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, May 25

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	74	3,10,678	2,88,458
Central India	435	2,79,495	3,58,119
Barsi and Nagar	187	1,90,684	2,08,910
Hyderabad-Gaorani		67,080	72,804
Berar	341	554260	466202
Central Provinces	101	2,25,659	2,40,372
Total Oomras..	1338	16,27,856	16,34,865
Dholera	330	1,49,472	2,41,579
N.W. Provinces ..		55,499	1,27,976
Rajputana ..	139	48,640	98,289
Sind-Punjab ..		1,13,527	284,449
Broach	17,20	2,18,682	3,10,564
Coompta & Dharwar	147	87,539	89,556
Westerns-Northerns	598	40,547	61,440
Cocoanada ..		403	1,966
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		16,127	30,007
Persian		3,978	3,818
American.. ..		2,08,902	15,133
Egyptian and African	121	62,563	56,972
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.	51		3,147
Total	4,293	26,33,786	29,59,761

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 19th May.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1,538	2,85,290	4,61,225
Japan & China	9,735	12,43,209	14,93,113
Coast Ports ..	101	18,280	21,640
Up-country by Rail		94,766	69,617
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		11,499	25,486
Total	11374	16,53,544	20,71,081

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 25.

100	Gosho	Karanja	324
100	Do.	Piparia	323
100	Toyo	Vichiya	307
200	Do.	Bengal	305
200	Do.	Khandesh	312
500	Japan	Amalner	315
300	Do.	Muthia	309
200	Do.	Nanded	322
100	Do.	Kampta	481
100	Do.	Khandwa	319/20
100	Do.	Hansi	305
100	Vardhman	Malkapur	321
100	Lanke	Bhilwara	290
100	N. Damji	Jehur	309
100	N. Nagshi	Bijapur	317

STOCK EXCHANGE.

QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, May 25.

Owing to the death of a member, the Stock Exchange was open to-day for one hour only. Mill shares opened quiet but steady and fluctuated within a small range. There is no new feature in the market and there is absene of any important business. Whatever small business passes at this level there appears a friendly feeling between bulls and bears.

In the miscellaneous section, there was improved enquiry for Tata from shares which closed steady. There was good enquiry with a some hardening tendency in the prices of Indian Cement but a portion of the improvement was lost before the close on some realizing. Tata Hydros declined to 1080| Bombay Burmah Trading Shares declined to 690 but later on improved and closed at 695|

Following are to-day's closing quotations.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid	Quotation Rs.	as
Bank of India ..	50	22	78	
Baroda	50	4	85	
Central Co-operative ..	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	30	
Eastern ..	£5.	9 p.c.	81	
Imperial ..	500	40	1470	
Imperial Contributory ..	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	4	

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi	10	..	26	
Central India Mining ..	10	4-8Y	25	
Indian Cement O.	350	..	206	4
Katni Cement O.	100	..	177	8
Katni Cement D.	40	..	600	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	8	2
Shivrajpur ..	10	8Y.	48	8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	865	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province	700	70 p.c.	105	8
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	99	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	92	8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	101	
Larkhana ..	100	5 p.c.	87½	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammai	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	108	
Sind Light ..	100	12 p.c.	149	
Tapti Valley ..	500	8 p.c.	695	
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	81	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co	250	..	212	8
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	240	10
Scindia Steam	150	..	17	1

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity ..	100	5 p.c.	78	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	835	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O. ..	50	2-8	141	4
Bombay Tramways P... ..	50	3-8	66	12
Karachi Electricity	100	6	102	
Surat Electricity	100	..	75	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O ..	1,000	40	1085	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P. ..	1,000	7. p.c.	992	8
Tata Power O...	1,000	..	565	
Tata Power P.	1,000	..	147	8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Barsi Press ..			435	
Akbari ..	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	250	
Harvey & Sabapathy ..	500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton ..	128	17/8	197	8
Manmad Manufacturing ..	250	2	220	
New Berar ..	500	7	780	
New East India	1,000	9	925	
New Mofussil P.	400	b	565	
New Prince of Wales ..	500	5	510	
Volkart U.P. ..	500	5	530	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	306	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	21	8
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	20	698	12
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	210	Pre.
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	9-8	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	33	
British Burma Petroleum ..	8	0-6-9	6 12	6
Indo Burma Petroleum ..	100	..	180	
Jost Engineering	100	10	140	
Mackenzie ..	100	30	337	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning ..	1,000	50Y	640	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y	132	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	93	
Tata Iron and steel Def. ..		30	212	8
Tata Iron and Steel Ordy. ..		..	64	4
Thacker ..	50	.	115	
Telephone ..	50	Nil	42	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	60	228	1000	
Endustrial & Prudential ..	6	1-4 p.c.	4	14
Jupiter			5	12
New India ..	25	..	24	
Oriental Life ..	100	30 p.c.	1650	
Vulcan	10	10 8 0	5	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance .. | 100 | 10 | 425
Apollo .. .. | 50 | .. | 7 | 12
Assur Virjee .. | 100 | .. | 2
Berar Manfg. .. | 200 | 30 | 21
Bombay Cotton Co. | 50 | 15 | 3500
Bombay Cotton P. | 10 | 5 p.c. | 6 | 4
Bombay Dyeing etc. .. .. | 250 | 25 | 943 | 12
Bombay Industrial .. .. | 108 | | 5 | 4
Bombay Woollen | 100 | .. | 70
Bradbury .. | 250 | nil | 315
Broach Fine Counts .. | 50 | .. | 75
Century .. | 100 | 10y | 443 | 12
Central India O. | 100 | 15 | 537 | 8
Central India P. | 500 | 5 p.c. | 470
Ceylon .. .. | 100 | .. | 40
Colaba Land .. .. | | | 160
Mill .. .. | 100 | 65 | 157 | 8
Crescent .. | 100 | 4 | 233 | 12
Currimbhoy .. | 250 | .. | 285
David .. .. | 500 | .. | 275
Duria .. .. | 100 | .. | 170
Kawn .. .. | 250 | 55 | 710
E.D. Sassoon United O. .. | 7-8 | .. | 1- 2
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay | 150 | nil | 308 | 12
Edward Sasson | 200 | nil | 150 | 0
Elphinstone O. .. | 100 | .. | 26
Emperor Edward .. | 500 | .. | 215
Fazulbhoy .. .. | 100 | 25 | 953 | 12
Finlay .. .. | 1,000 | .. | 157 | 8
Framjee Petit .. .. | 100 | .. | 600
Gokak .. .. .. | 100 | 5 | 138 | 12
Hindoostan .. .. | 1,000 | 125 | 1775
Indian Bleaching etc. | 100 | .. | 243 | 12
Indian Manufacturing | 1,000 | 751 | 1150
Indore-Malwa United | 100 | 10 | 396 | 4
Jamashed O. .. .. | 250 | .. | 70
Khatau Makanjee .. | Nil | .. | 120
Kilachand .. .. | 25 | .. | 3 | 12
Kohinoor .. .. | | 500 | 1190
Lakshmi Cotton .. | 1,000 | 150 | 6350
Madhavrao Scindia .. | 100 | .. | 28
Madhowj Dharamsi | 100 | .. | 143 | 12
Madras United .. | 200 | 15 | 50
Mancekjee Petit .. | 1,000 | 30 | 1850
Mathradas .. .. | 100 | .. | 80
Meyer Sassoon .. | 100 | .. | 100
Morarjee Goculdas .. | 1,000 | .. | 2200
Model Mills, Nagpur .. | 250 | .. | 128 | 12
Mysore .. .. .. | 55 | 4 | 132 | 8
New City of Bombay | 100 | 10 | 170
New Great Eastern .. | 300 | nil | 345
Osmansbhai (100) .. | 75 | .. | 60
Pearl .. .. .. | 250 | 8 | 621 | 4
Poenix .. .. | 100 | 10 | 430
Premier.. .. .. | 100 | .. | 12 | 8
Sassoon Cotton .. | 100 | .. | 30
Sassoon Silk .. .. | 500 | .. | 630
Sholapur .. .. | 1,000 | 200 | 8850
Simplex .. .. | 100 | .. | 197 | 8
Sir Shapurji, Broacha | 100 | .. | 3 | 12
Standard .. .. | 500 | | 1645
Swadeshi .. .. | 500 | | 533 | 12
Swan .. .. .. | 90 | .. | 160
Tata Mill O. .. .. | 5 | .. | 105 | 4
Vishnu Cotton O. .. | | 90 | 2710
Vishnu P. .. .. | 500 | 35 | 650
Western India Spng. .. | 1,000 | 50y | 915

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad			425
Bombay Cotton			350
Bombay Dyeing	943 12	943 12	940 941 4
Century ..	442 8	443 12	442 8 443 12
Central India	537 8	537 8	536 4 536 4
Colaba Land			160
Crescent	232 8	233 12	232 8 232 8
Edward Sassoon		8	150
Fazulbhoy	953 12	953 12	951 4 952 8
Finlays			157 8
Globe			46 4
Gokak			138 12
Indian Bleaching..			248 12
Indore Malwa			396 4
Kohinoor			1190
Madhowjee			143 12
Mathuradas			80
Meyer Sassoon			100
Mysore			130
New Great			345
Pearl ..	621 4	621 4	620 621 4
Pabany			308 12
Phoenix			430
Simplex			197 8
Swadeshi			533 12
Swan Mills			165
Tata Mills			1176 4
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			78 4 6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			108

NEW YORK WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(Messrs. Langley and Co.)—

New York, May 20.

	Bales.
Brought into sight since the beginning of the season	18,275,000
Exports from United States Ports since the beginning of the season	10,172,000
To Japan since the beginning of the season	1,640,000
American Mill Taking (including Canada) since the beginning of the season	7,155,000
Stock in the United States (Ports and Interior Towns)	2,438,000
Visible Supply of American Cotton	5,179,000

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON TO INDIA.

	Bales.
Total Exports during the season	271,000

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot .	1/7.7/8 Buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed. lb. Spot	1/8 Sellers.
Pale, Crpe, lb. Spot	1/7.7/8 Buyers.
Pale Crpe, lb. Spot.	1/8

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, Attached Section vs. Swiss, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 27.

M. A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League, 2nd Division, Customs vs. Telegraphs, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 28.

The s.s. "Maloja" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League, 1st Division, Cheshires vs. R. A. M. C. Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

VIEGAS:—On 23rd night at Sholapur Amelia beloved wife of Dr. A. G. Viegas of Heart failure.

"Thy will be done."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the mails from London of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 25th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The Clan line s.s. "Murray" arrived in London on the evening of the 23rd inst.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the Fort Co-operative Institute, Bombay, will be held on Saturday 28th inst.) at 3-30 p.m. at the Institute's office (Temple of Co-operation to transact business.

B. P. C. C. GYMNASIUM.

This Gymnasium will regularly commence its work from 1st June next Those desirous of joining this institution are requested to apply to the Secretary, Gymnasium Sub-Committee, Congress House, 414, Gurgaum Back Road, Bombay No. 4, on or before the date.

FAREWELL TO COL. PAYMASTER.

A farewell reception to Col. B. B. Paymaster will be held on Saturday (29th instant) at 5-30 p.m. at Rugby Park, Matheran, when Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola will preside.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

SLOW IMPROVEMENT PERCEPTIBLE

The report on the cholera epidemic in the Central Registration District for the week ending May 21 shows that there has been some improvemennt over the preceding week. The total number of attacks and deaths was 206 and 78 against 256 and 105, the final figures of the previous week. Ten villages were newly affected during the week.

In the Satara District the total number of attacks and deaths was 99 and 40 as against 197 and 78 in the preceding week. Malwa returned 48 attacks and 21 deaths; Tasgaon 47 attacks and 16 deaths; and Shirala Peta 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Karad and Patan returned no cases and no deaths.

In the Poona District there were 10 attacks and 6 deaths against 6 attacks and 7 deaths last week. Poona City alone showed only one attack. Khed taluka returned 5 attacks and 4 deaths and Purandhar taluka 2 attacks and 1 death.

The total nummber of attacks and deaths in the Sholapur District were 61 and 23 against 22 and 8 last week. No case occurred in Sholapur City. Sholapur taluka returned 22 attacks and 11 deaths; Madha 4 attacks and 1 deaths; Karmala 20 attacks and 7 deaths; and Sangola 14 attacks and 4 deaths.

Ahmednagar District returned 36 attacks and 9 deaths against 32 and 12 last week. Only Jamkhed Peta continues to return cases, where 4 villages are newly affected.

PARSI ALL SOULS, DAY.

JASHAN CEREMONY AT TOWERS OF SILENCE.

BOMBAY, May 25.

To-day is the 19th day (Ferverdian) of the 9th month (Ader) of the Shehenshahi tion, and not according to the old tradition, and not acording to the new reformed calender. This day is called the Ferverdian Jashan, or the Parsi All Souls' Day. Thousands of Parsis went to the Towers of Silence at Malabar Hills, and prayed for the repose of the souls of their near and dear ones who have gone to a better world.

The Jashan ceremony was as usual performed, and sandal pieces were offered in abundance to the sacred fire in the small fire temple built in the vast compound of the Towers of Silence. Prayers were offered with the usual fervour so characteristic of the Parsis.

This year the number of Zoroastrians who visited the Towers for prayers was larger than in the previous years, owing, undoubtedly to the fact of traffic facilities afforded by the bus and Gowalia Tank tram services.

This Jashan is observed by Parsis all over the world. They go for Jashan ceremony and prayers to the Towers of Silence of their villages or towns, or to the graveyards wherever they exist in the far-off places in the absence of the Towers. The mode of disposal of the dead by burial is, to Parsis, the making virtue of a necessity, as they cannot afford to build costly Towers when their population is very small.

The Sind Mahomedan Association will meet on June 5th to consider the question of separation of Sind and joint electorates.

SOUTH INDIAN CO.-OP. CREDIT SOCIETY LD.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay South Indian Co-operative Credit Society, Ld., Bombay, was held on Sunday last, under the presidency of Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer,

The annual report for 1926-27 was read, from which the following extracts are given:—

The important event of the year is, the renovation of the Society and placing it on a stable basis. The finances of the Society from the point of view of recoveries were far from satisfactory when the present committee took over charge in October 1926. The committee are however glad to say that the position of the Society is now sufficiently satisfactory.

There was one Extraordinary General Body Meeting convened to consider the report on outstandings. The Managing Committee had 9 sittings from 1-10-26 to 31-3-27. The attendance at these meetings was fair.

POSITION OF ARREARS.

ON 1-10-1926.

(i)	No. of cases	57
(i)	Total amount of Loans	Rs. 7,156-8-7.

ON 31-3-1927.

(i)	No. of cases cleared	24
(ii)	No. since paying	12
(iii)	No. decided under arbitration	13
(iv)	No. of other cases	8
(v)	Balance of old loans	Rs.5,108-15-1

The balance is still high, in view of the fact that a considerable portion of the payment has been adjusted towards interest. Necessary action is being taken to execute awards in arbitration cases. The committee feel that the amount of irrecoverable debts when eventually settled will not exceed the provision under that account.

NEW LOANS:—

(i)	Loans sanctioned by the old committee	Rs. 900-0-0
(ii)	Loans sanctioned by the present committee	Rs. 4,200-0-0
	Total	Rs. 5,100-0-0

The amount of Rs. 4,200-0-0 is distributed among 27 individuals.

No. of admissions in the year was 44, the total strength of members on 31-3-27 being 258

FINANCES:

The audited accounts of the year are appended herewith:

A comparative statement of loans, profits etc., for the last three years is also appended.

(a) The gross profits amounts to Rs. 1,158-14-2, the profits being high due to recovery of penalty interest.

(b) The incidental charges are a little bit high as much preliminary work had to be undertaken by issuing notices etc. Rent is now being paid at Rs. 10 per mensem. The honorarium of Rs. 50 sanctioned to the last Secretary was paid in this year.

(c) The net amount of profits is Rs. 860-7-8.

(d) The following appropriation of the net profits is suggested for adoption:—

(i) To reserve fund (25 per cent under rules) Rs. 215-0-0.

(ii) To dividend Rs. 485-00 (at 7 1/2 per cent on the amount of paid up capital to those who have paid Rs. 10 and above on every share held by them on 31-3-1927)

(iii) To dividend equalisation fund Rs. 100-0-0.

(iv) To carry forward Rs. 60-7-8.

In view of the increasing usefulness of the Society and its potential capacity to cater to the financial requirements of the community the liquid resources should be augmented. Necessary ways and means should be devised. A credit society on a co-operative basis could at once be both a commercial and sentimental proposition. For that consummation, your co-operation and active patronage i.e. by putting in your savings in the Society and enrolling more members etc., are requested. With broader consciousness among the members and the development of that latent economic conscience coupled with efficient and systematic organisation the day may not be far off when the Society could well be the nucleus of a Bank serving as a potent instrument for good in the hands of our community.

WELCOME TO MR. DANGE

The workers' and peasant' party gave a Tea Party in honour of Sjt. Dange at the party's office, yesterday evening. Besides the members, Messrs. P. Spratt, Sambamurti, Annapurniah and Vishwanathan were present. Mr. Nimkar welcomed the guest amongst them once more and narrated the history of the formation of the party. Mr. Sambhamurti, in a forceful speech referred to the independence movement in the Congress. Mr. Dange in reply gave his own opinions on the progress of communism in India. He wanted a clear definition of Swaraj.

TENDERS ALLOTTED IN FULL

Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, notifies:—

On Wednesday, 25th May, tenders to the amount of £185,000 at 1s. 5 31/32d. were received and allotted in full. Tenders for £945,000 were received at 1s. 5 15/16d. There tenderers received approximately 1/3 of their tenders. £750,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday June 1st, on the same conditions as previously announced.

"WANTED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FAIR."

WHY HE DREW LOTS

MR CHINOY EXPLAINS HIS ATTITUDE

PETIT-BATLIVALA CASE.

At the High Court before Mr. Justice Blackwell, further hearing was resumed, of the suit brought by Mr. J. B. Petit challenging the election of Dr. Batliwalla as the President of the Corporation.

Mr. Chinoy further cross-examined by Sir Chimanlal, stated that the election had excited great interest and there was brisk canvassing by both sides. The contest was so keen that the possibility of a tie was contemplated, though not by witness. He had voted in both the ballots.

Whatever the difficulty was about as to the deciding between these two candidates, you came to a decision when you voted in the second ballot?—Yes, in my private capacity.

You voted as a member of the Corporation—that is, not a private capacity, but your public capacity?—Yes.

When you came to that decision in voting, you did not ask for their records to judge their qualifications?—No.

Your decision was of great importance, because but for your voting, the other candidate, whoever it was, would have been declared elected?—Yes.

After the equality was found, you had to give your casting vote as chairman?—Yes

And in doing so, you had again to come to a decision between the same two candidates?—Yes, as a chairman.

TWO IN ONE.

His Lordship: Are you two persons as an individual and as a Chairman?

Mr. Chinoy: In my private capacity as an individual, I can act on my likes and dislikes, but I cannot do so as a chairman.

Asked by Sir Chimanlal to explain it Mr. Chinoy said: as a corporator I might vote for one candidate for some reason or another. But when I am on the chair, I have got to forget all the partisan feeling that may be existing in my mind, before giving my casting vote.

Do I understand that in voting in the ballot, you were acting as a partisan?

Mr. Chinoy addressing the court said: If I answer this question, my Lord, I would be giving up myself.

Mr. Daphtary also objected, and during the arguments, Mr. Chinoy was asked to withdraw.

Mr. Daphtary explained that the question, if pursued, would lead to how Mr. Chinoy voted in the ballot.

On his Lordships' suggestion, the question was dropped, and Mr. Chinoy was re-called.

When the tie was declared, you had to decide between the very two peoples about whom you had already arrived at one decision?—Yes.

I put it to you that in fact there was no difficulty in your arriving at a decision a second time, but that you were not prepared, by openly giving your vote, to displease one or the other?—That's not so.

NEW FACTOR INTERVENES.

Was there any new factor coming into the situation when you had to vote a second time?—Yes, a new factor according to me.

What's the new factor?—Dr. Batliwalla belonged to my party.

Sir Chimanlal—Now you are giving yourself up. (Laughter.)

At this point, there were arguments between counsel and the judge when Mr. Chinoy was asked to withdraw.

The question was then put again and Mr. Chinoy replied: "I had to calculate their merits with an open mind. It would be unfair for me as Chairman to give my vote on party lines."

Sir Chimanlal: When you voted in the first instance in the second ballot, was your view this that you had not to vote with an open mind and weigh their merits critically?

Mr. Chinoy: Voting that way a member has to bear in mind his party feelings to an extent. It is open for him to do so.

Sir Chimanlal (to Court): I did not want, my Lord, to ask for whom he voted, but having regard to the developments by his own answers, I wish to put it to him, if your Lordship allows it.

His Lordship thought it was unnecessary.

Sir Chimanlal (to witness): You say your unwillingness to give the casting vote was not dictated by your unwillingness to displease?—No.

Your view was that the President was not bound to give his casting vote, if he so chooses?—No. He was bound to give it.

That's how you understood it then?—Yes.

"WANTED TO BE ABSOLUTELY FAIR."

Knowing that the duty was on you to give the casting vote, why did you decide to draw lots?—Because I came to the conclusion that both candidates were of equal merit, and particularly, because Dr. Batliwalla belonged to my party, I wanted to be absolutely fair.

In order to be fair, you preferred that chance should determine between the two?—No. I decided to draw lots.

His Lordship: Was it your object that chance should determine between the two or that chance should determine your own mind?—The object was to determine my own mind.

Sir Chimanlal—When drawing lots, you came to the conclusion that both were of equal merits. But when you voted in the second ballot, you thought one was preferable to the other?—Yes, in my individual capacity as a member.

Asked what he exactly told the House, Mr. Chinoy replied that he said, to the following effect: "As both are equally eminent etc., I find it difficult to give my casting vote off-hand, and I have decided to draw lots and then give my casting vote."

"This was," Mr. Chinoy added, to settle my mind.

Did you mean you would give your casting vote according to the result of the drawing?—That's right.

You said you would not give your casting vote off-hand? You meant by it that you didn't want yourself to decide but you desired the result to be determined by lots?—In order to guide my own decision, I decided to draw lots.

I put it to you what you really did was to substitute the chance of the drawing for your own judgment?—No, I don't think so.

But, you were, by what you had said, committed to vote as the drawing dictated?—Yes.

Further questioned by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Chinoy said when the result of the drawing was declared, he said he gave his casting vote to Dr. Batliwalla Witness was not aware if Mr. Hasseinbhoy Laljı and Mr. Poonawalla were near him. He did not know if any other members, besides the secretary, had heard what he said. When witness read out Dr. Batliwalla's name, the latter was cheered and garlanded. At the time the secretary reminded witness to give his casting vote. He admitted that he did not mention this fact of reminding in his affidavit dated 6th April.

Witness remembered that after the new president was elected, he (witness) was thanked by members for his presidential work during the past year. Among the speeches were those of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Sir Pheroze Shethna, but witness did not follow accurately the speakers' references to his abstaining from casting vote as an evidence of Mr. Chinoy's tact and impartiality. Witness could not point to any newspaper report that would bear out what he had deposed in court.

NEWSPAPER REPORT.

Sir Chimanlal said every newspaper reported in the same manner and none of them corroborates Mr. Chinoy's evidence on the disputed points.

His Lordship said these reports were not necessary to be put in.

Re-examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Chinoy said, in the affidavit he had made on 6th April he had forgotten to mention the fact of the secretary reminding him to give the casting vote, because it was made in one hour, and he was in a hurry to leave Bombay the same day.

The next witness for the defence was Mr. R. M. Desai, the secretary.

Examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr Desai said that when the tie was declared, the chairman stated "I do not propose to give my casting vote off-hand, and I would draw lots". There was noise throughout the proceedings.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Desai said the President did not ask for any information from him. The minutes of the meeting in question were printed and circulated the next day, and signed by the President the same evening. At the following meeting, there was a discussion as to the accuracy of the minutes.

At that meeting did anybody say that he heard the President give his casting vote?—

Sir Chimanlal objected, on the ground that it was hearsay evidence.

His Lordship observed the proper thing would be to call somebody who heard the President saying so, and then to ask the secretary to corroborate it.

The question was disallowed.

Cross-examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Desai said his seat was next to the President, and he took notes of the proceedings on 1st April.

Shown a book in pencil, witness said they were the notes he took that day.

His Lordship—Those notes are illuminating (Laughter).

Sir Chimanlal—Those notes do not mention the points in controversy in this case?—No. There is nothing.

Those notes do not record that Mr. Chinoy said he would not give his casting vote off-hand and draw lots?—No.

Nor is any mention made of what you deposed to-day that after the lots were drawn, the President gave his casting vote?—That is so.

Those two matters were of considerable importance?—Yes, They were important.

So much so that, lest the chairman might forget it, you reminded him, according to you, that he had to give the casting vote?—Yes

NOTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

Continuing, Mr. Desai said that according to the usual practice notes of the proceedings were also taken by a clerk. Witness did not produce them in Court because he did not think them of importance.

His Lordship—The duty is cast on you to see that the minutes are accurate?—Yes.

Replying to Sir Chimanlal witness said that the draft minutes submitted to him were prepared from the notes taken by the clerk. He could not say whether the minutes were a reproduction of those notes.

You substituted three pages for a portion of the clerk's notes?—Yes.

Can you tell us what you discarded, from the original minutes?—I can't remember

The question being pressed by his Lordship, Mr. Desai began to look at the copy of the minutes that was handed to him, whereupon, Sir Chimanlal observed: that won't help you anything. It's your memory.

After some prevarication in reply to the judge, Mr. Desai said "I may have also altered some portion of the beginning."

His Lordship—Was there anything in the original regarding the Chairman giving the casting vote?—I don't remember.

Sir Chimanlal—I want you to stimulate your memory and say whether the original contained the words "he had decided to draw lots and then give his casting vote?—That may be.

"Lots were accordingly drawn and the Chairman gave his casting vote": I put it to you those words of the minute were not in the original?—I don't remember.

In a matter of such importance, you must be more definite than you are prepared to be. The controversy started soon afterwards?—I did not hear of the controversy till the 5th.

His Lordship—You altered the minutes on the 2nd?—Yes.

And you knew why you had altered it?—Yes.

Sir Chimanlal—From the 5th you were alive to the controversy?—Yes.

Then at what stage did you forget? When did it go out of your mind? (Laughter)—I can't say.

It was in your mind when you made your affidavit on the 7th?—Yes.

You remember it on the 8th?—Yes.

On the 9th—Yes.

On the 10th? On the 11th? . . . .

The witness having remained silent and non-plussed, his Lordship gave the reply on his behalf: "Yes" (Laughter).

The question being pressed again, Mr. Desai replied "I had no occasion to remember it".

Sir Chimanlal—On the 7th there was a heated controversy in the corporation regarding the correctness of the minutes?—Yes.

Did not that set you thinking?—I don't understand what you mean.

It is as simple as can be?—

You swore your affidavit on the 11th?—Yes.

You don't suggest that at that time you had forgotten it?—No.

Sir Chimanlal—Leave that all about your forgetting. Can't be helped (Laughter).

The Cross-examination was then directed to other points.

Witness said when this controversy arose he did not compare the draft minutes with the original notes taken by the clerk. He had altered the draft minutes on the 2nd April. There was nothing on the minutes to show when the President approved of them.

ORIGINAL NOTES

The original notes taken by the Clerk were here produced and tendered.

His Lordship, after looking at them observed: They are also very illuminating (Laughter).

His Lordship—These notes prepared by the clerk would be of assistance in preparing the minutes?—(after a pause and some hesitation) No (Laughter).

Sir Chimanlal—I put it, to you that all that Mr. Chinoy said was "I do not propose to give my casting vote. I would draw lots"—

That is not correct. He said he would give his casting vote after drawing the lots.

His Lordship—You remember that?—Yes.

But you can't remember what you had altered in the minutes? (Laughter)—(Witness was silent).

Continuing witness said after the result of the lots was announced he reminded the Chairman to give his casting vote.

What, did you think, would happen if you did not remind him? What calamity did you apprehend?—(Witness did not reply).

His Lordship repeated the question: Was there any calamity in your mind? (Laughter)—There was no calamity in mind.

If Mr. Chinoy altered the words about giving the casting vote after lots were drawn, those who were standing near him would have heard him?—They ought to have heard him.

His Lordship—Was there so much noise that persons who were quite near the chairman would find it difficult to hear him?—No, unless they were attending, to something else.

Re-examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Desai said the notes taken down by himself that day were meagre, because there was not much of importance to be taken down. He usually recorded resolutions, amendments, points of order etc.

Mr. Daphtary—How do you record in the minutes the speeches of members?—Speeches are never recorded in the minutes.

His Lordship—Otherwise the minutes would be unending (Laughter).

Re-examined by Mr. Daphtary, Mr. Desai denied the suggestion that he had altered the minutes after this controversy arose.

The next witness for the defence was Kaikhosru Sorabji Birde, a clerk in the Municipal Secretary's office. He deposed that at the time of the election in dispute Mr. Chinoy asked him for information as to when the two candidates entered the corporation.

The hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JULY

NEW YORK

	May 25.
Previous Closing Rate	16.28
To-day's Opening Rate	16.23
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	16.23
Difference	—.05

LIVERPOOL

	May 25.
Previous Closing Rate	8.78
To-day's Opening Rate	8.73
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	8.85
Difference	+.07
Broach Expectation	330 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	May 25.
Silver Ready	26 6 0
Higher	0 5 0
Silver Forward	26 5 0
Higher	0 6 0

Tone of market.—India and China bought.

HAJ PILGRIMS

GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

In his report on the regulation of the Haj Pilgrim traffic at Karachi during the year 1926, the Protector of Pilgrims, Karachi says:—

In all sixteen steamers sailed with pilgrims from Karachi, and of these sixteen steamers fifteen steamers sailed from Bombay via Karachi leaving sufficient accommodation on board, each steamer for Karachi pilgrims, and one steamer the S. S. 'Homayun' sailed direct from Karachi on the 4th May 1926. All these steamers reached Jeddah in ample time for the Haj.

"A statement showing the names of the sixteen steamers and the number of pilgrims who embarked from Karachi on each steamer is enclosed herewith (marked A*). A perusal of it will show that 8,954 pilgrims including 61 infants sailed for Jeddah in 1926, as compared with 782 pilgrims including 2 infants in 1925 and 6,384 pilgrims including 49 infants in 1924.

"In 1925 a small number of pilgrims proceeded on Haj on account of the disturbed conditions then prevailing in the Hedjaz between Sultan Ibn Saud and Amir Ali. The abnormal increase in the number of pilgrims in 1926 was due to change of Government and to a world conference called by Sultan Ibn Saud which was to be held at Mecca during that year's Haj season.

There is a Pilgrim camp at Karachi for the accommodation of pilgrims waiting here for embarkation to the Hedjaz. It belongs to Government and is managed by the Pilgrim Department under the control of the Collector and District Magistrate, Karachi, who visited the Pilgrim Camp from time to time during the pilgrim season and supervised the arrangements there.

The health of the pilgrims was generally good. There was no case of infectious disease. All the cases treated were of minor ailments. The police, postal, water-supply and conservancy arrangements were efficient. On account of deficient rain, there was scarcity of water throughout the Taluka including the City of Karachi. The Municipality, however, during the time when there was a rush of pilgrims allowed the main from which the Pilgrim Camp draws its supply to remain open longer than usual by about two hours in the morning and two hours in the evening. They also supplied a few water carts for some days. There are in the Pilgrim Camp a grocery shop, a meat stall and a baker's shop for the convenience of pilgrims which they very much appreciate.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1927.

THE BREAK WITH RUSSIA.

The announcement by Mr. Baldwin of the rupture of Anglo-Soviet relations means the success of the policy which the die-hards in his Cabinet have at heart, the policy of making Britain safe for Big Business and of improving the chances of British Imperialism to rule in ruthless disregard of democratic conceptions. What the Tories in their short-sightedness regard as easily possible is to succeed in throwing dust in the eyes of the British elector by picturing before him the bogey of Bolshevik agents from Russia "poisoning" the minds of the stay-at-home Briton against the beauty and charm of the old order of things, an order in which if there is too much unemployment in the land the Government is expected to promote schemes of "assisted emigration" to the Colonies, an order in which Labour knows "how to behave itself," an order in which the rights and privileges of the "propertied classes" must remain undisturbed for ever. The stalwarts of the Primrose League and other centres of Tory culture have always looked upon with great disfavour the rapprochement with Russia which was made possible when the MacDonald Government was in office. Their only consolation was that the Labour Government was in office but not in power and they succeeded in making capital out of the notorious Zinovieff letter and thus in throwing that Government out. To their great delight the Tories found that not only had they succeeded in attenuating the ranks of Labour representatives in Parliament but fortune had favoured them in such abundant measure that the voice of Liberalism in Parliament had become, as a result of the last general election, almost smothered.

But the business interests in Britain with which the Tory Party is closely allied did not advise the break with the Soviet immediately, because although in the eyes of all British capitalists "good and true" Soviet Russia must be regarded as a leper amongst the nations of the world because of its economic and political heresies, the shop-keepers' instinct in them warned them that it should be made profitable to reap an advantage to British Trade and Commerce out of the Trade Agreement with Russia. That is why the Baldwin Government refused so long to be carried away with the political ideals of its die-hard followers who are always against the "Bolshies" and afraid of the cultural contact between the two countries which the commercial contact was bound to invite in its train. At last Mr. Baldwin has succumbed to the doctrine of the Birkenheads and the Churchills of his Party. Possibly the experienced hands which guide the Conservative political machine have suggested that the break with Russia and the fight with Bolshevism may provide an excellent election stunt. Possibly the idea is that at the next general election, Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues, who will make great capital of the fact of their having given the flappers the vote, should ask all true Britishers to stand by the forces of "Law and Order" and expatiate on the blessings they have brought them in the shape of their bill to prevent the "coercion" by organised Labour of "honest" workers and dilate upon their courageous step in ridding the country of pernicious Bolshevik influences.

Very probably the Conservatives hope to retain their majority in Parliament by appeals such as this; they hope to return to power on the votes of the large number of insular people in Britain who are stuffed daily with wild reports about the hopeless economic condition of Russia under the Bolshevist regime and how little Britain can, in fact, profit by retaining commercial contact with the Soviet Government. But these Conservative hopes are bound to be shattered. What they are afraid of most, the gradual infiltration of the truth about political and economic conditions in Russia into England, cannot be stayed merely by the rupture of Anglo-Russian relations. There are many more avenues possible to-day for the British working man and working woman to establish contact with their comrades in Soviet Russia than there were immediately after the War, and the remarkable thing is that working class women in England are very much to the fore in securing such contact. Large meetings are held in England, addressed by British working class women who have been to Russia and who have brought back with them a new outlook on economic life and political rights. One such meeting, held at Mansfield a few weeks ago where a banner was carried aloft bearing the words "The Soviet Banner will bring emancipation to working women," was a tremendous success and was a prelude to other equally enthusiastic gatherings. The Baldwin Government have taken a foolish and singularly ill-advised step in making a raid on Arcos House, in violating the Trade Agreement of 1921 with Russia, and finally in determining to break off relations with the Soviet. As M. Mikojan, Chief of the Soviet Foreign Trade Department, said at Riga, the break will be looked upon in Soviet Russia as the beginning of war with the Soviets on Britain's part and as the signal "for all the Governments controlled by Britain to attack the Bolsheviks." It is but natural that the Labour Party in Parliament, as the official Opposition, should raise a strong protest against this foolish policy. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, interviewed after return from America, had no hesitation in declaring that the Labour Party would challenge the Baldwin Government to a general election on the issue of rupture with Russia as well as on the Trade Unions Bill. Looking to the very thin arguments with which Mr. Baldwin sought to buttress his Government's decision to break off relations with the Soviets the challenge has a great likelihood of being successful. He talked of burnt papers and of propaganda against the British Empire on the part of Soviet agents. He could have sent a note of protest to the Soviet Government complaining against the alleged activities of some of its representatives in England, and in case the Soviet authorities had refused to take note of the protest, the Baldwin Government would have had some justification for the extreme step they have now so foolishly taken. That they themselves regard it as beating the Big Drum for spectacular purposes is clear from Mr. Baldwin's confession at the tail-end of his tirade against the Soviet emissaries. He wants to abrogate articles five and six in the Trade Agreement, but he also wants to make "necessary arrangements for ordinary trade facilities." How they can be secured while political hostility is deliberately created between the two countries is a problem which Tory diplomacy alone can have the presumption to tackle.

STRAIGHT TALK.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, the Government of India's delegate to Australia, to attend the Canberra celebrations, did well to indulge in some straight talk while speaking at Brisbane at the Empire Day celebrations. He spoke, in fact, as a representative of the Indian people, when he said that without Home Rule it was impossible to expect Indians to join in the Empire Day celebrations with the same heart and spirit as Australians. His emphasis on the idea that "with growing liberty, loyalty grows" was, indeed, admirable and Australians should remember that India expects from them appreciation of the difficulties she has to contend against in winning that form of government which they have secured for themselves easily as the kith and kin of the British people. If loyalty in India is "to come from the heart," then, as the Dewan Bahadur pertinently pointed out, the ideals for which the Empire stands in its free portions must be realised in India also. But our sad lot at present is to find another set of ideals being realised here, the ideals of exploitation pure and simple.

But Lord Sinha speaking at the Colonial Institute in London on Empire Day discovered what these ideals of Empire were. He had a roseate conception of them. He believed that every part of the British Empire was actuated by sympathy and welfare for every other part and he declared that devotion to humanity was the common ideal that bound the Empire together. In this country we cannot always find this devotion to humanity observable in the system of rule we suffer from, nor are we able to find that India has managed to achieve these "great strides" towards self-government which Mr. Baldwin in a broadcast message assured his audience this country had made. But then Empire Day oratory will, we suppose, lose much of its attraction if it did not indulge in picturesque and inaccurate generalities of this type. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar's contribution to it is, therefore, all the more refreshing.

IMPORT DUTY ON SILVER.

The activities of the Currency League have apparently ceased, but it does not follow that the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d has brought about the financial millennium for which the Currency Act was, according to the Government, designed. One of the arguments the League had advanced was that the 1s. 6d ratio would depress the value of silver ornaments which represent the savings of our masses and the bulk of the poorer middle classes. That argument still holds good because the price of silver is still very low. We wonder if the Government of India who claim to understand the Indian masses better than any Indian politician, have ever worried to think if any thing can be done to increase the value of the large quantity of silver which is held in this country in ornaments. If they have not, may we offer a suggestion? An import duty on silver will be most opportune. By raising the price of silver the value of silver ornaments would increase and thus the mischief which the 1s. 6d ratio is bound to produce will, to some exxtent, be mitigated. It will not be a source of loss to Government who would, before long, have to sell their surplus silver bullion and rupees; a duty would help them to secure a better price in India. If the interests of the masses are not the real concern of the Government, will the prospect of a better price for their own surplus silver bullion and rupees appeal to them? Yet another advantage they would derive would be that if the duty lessened the imports of silver bullion, it would help the exchange position. It may well be expected to stabilise exchange and save the Government from adopting subterfuges like the deflation of the currency. We venture to think that it may also stop speculation in silver which has led to the ruin of many big houses in Bombay. Here is a course which promises to help Government and the poor man alike. Will Government have the sense to adopt it?

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN

ITS GENESIS & GROWTH.

(From "The Osaka Mainichi.")

The Labour problem in Japan has developed along with the growth of the capitalistic economic system. While the economic system based on capitalism was yet in its infancy, the Labour problem was never thought of by anybody. Even the average workman himself was unconscious of the existence of such a problem. There were several Labour leaders in those days who repeatedly warned the workers of the danger of neglecting this Labour problem, but society gave no heed to their warning. Only the religious workers and statesmen who stood on humanism and the scholars who made a special study of economics made emphatic but ineffective declarations that the Labour problem should receive more attention.

The capitalistic economic system in Japan made giant strides after the Restoration as Japan came out victorious in her successive wars, namely, the conquest of Taiwan, the civil war of Saigo, the Cino-Japanese war and the Russo-Japanese war.

In each of these wars, the economic circles made epochal progress and business men who seized the opportunity of the wartime booms amassed fortunes. When the fortunes thus gathered were invested in industrial development, whether for good or bad, Japan's industries swelled.

As the foundation of industry was yet weak and not generalized and as the vast majority of the workers were ignorant of the growth of the militaristic capitalism, the Labour problem was slow in coming.

When the Great War occurred at the beginning of the Taisho Era, it created in Japan's home administration and diplomatic dealings changes and effects that were epoch-making in the true sense of the word. The militaristic policy that has been handed down traditionally from one Government to another since the Restoration, was forced to modify its aspects. Japan's industry, at the same time, on account of the life-and-death struggle among the European Powers, reached a stage of development that was truly phenomenal. Especially was the growth of commerce and industry perfectly built upon the capitalistic economic system.

At this juncture, the Labour problem began raising its head as a grim fact that no longer permitted its being laid aside without solution.

LABOUR UNIONS CREATED.

The amount of profits realized by business men in Japan from the Great War is generally reported to be about 400,000,000 yen. As a result of this wealth having been invested as capital in the development of the industries, the productive organs were suddenly enlarged, and, as a natural sequence, the Labour problem came to the fore.

Viewed from this standpoint, Japan's industrial revolution may correctly be described as having begun with the Restoration and finished in the Taisho Era; and the general Labour movement in Japan as based upon Labour unions may be said to have started during that Era.

When Mr. Bunji Suzuki organised the Yuaikai in 1912 (the first year of Taisho) with the ultimate aim of organising Labour unions, many workmen regarded the attempt as rather dangerous and even tried to keep aloof. The guiding spirit for the Labour movement professed by Mr. Suzuki at that time was the harmonizing of Capital and Labour, and contained no dangerous elements whatever.

With the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, however, the industrial development progressed by leaps and bounds. There were sharp demands for a supply of labour, and the workman's self-consciousness began, however vague, by degrees to assert itself. Toward the end of 1918 when the Great War was ended, the influence of the Yuaikai had pervaded the country in varying intensity. The guiding spirit of those days was pure unionism and exactly fitted with what Samuel Gompers preached in America. When no fewer than 30,000 workmen at the Kawasaki Dock-Yards, Kobe, declared a "go-slow" strike in September, 1919, its climax was to appeal to the sense of fraternity of President Matsukata. When the first International Labour Conference was opened in the fall of the same year in Washington, Mr. Sanji Muto, as a delegate from employers, went so far as to declare that there existed in Japan from the old days what is called Onjo shuji (which, in the absence of an English equivalent, may be likened in political terms to enlightened despotism), and that this had proved a panacea for all Labour ills, and therefore, the recognition of Labour unions was not a serious question. The Yuaikai at that time raised strong opposition to the manner of electing the delegate for Labour to the conference as carried out by the Government, but it failed to evoke national support.

The Yuaikai and several other Labour bodies at that time were making persisting efforts to ensure a healthy growth of Labour unionism, for the recognition of Labour unions, for the abolition of Article 17 of the Public Safety Police Regulations and the operation of manhood suffrage. The movement was national, but the public received it with a cold shoulder while the movement itself appeared to lack the necessary amount of enthusiasm.

TRIAL OF LABOUR UNIONS.

The great panic swept over Japan in the Spring of 1920. The economic circles that enjoyed an unprecedented wartime boom and that were unprepared for the inevitable depression that was to follow a

(Continued on page 9.)

THE ALIBAG NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—The following is a copy of a letter addressed to the "Editor of The Times of India" and I have to request you to kindly publish the same in your next issue in continuation of my letter on "The Alibag no-tax campaign" published in your issue of the 18th instant.

A COMEDY IN KOLABA.

To the Editor of "The Times of India."

Sir,—In your issues of the 9th and 10th instant your special correspondent writing from Alibag under the heading "A Comedy in Kolaba" makes certain statements which require refutation, and I hope you will allow me to do it. He visits the little town of Alibag, and finding that "it is the same old Alibag with its placid business-as-usual atmosphere" at once jumps to the conclusion that the so-called "Satyagraha" is only a comedy. In "looking forward to some sensational copy," it seems, he expected a riot at Alibag and an actual fighting between the tax-gatherer and the tax-payer. Wordy wars and demands and refusals are going on, and had he gone to any of the villages he might have seen these. Can he name the leaders of the civil disobedience movement who chuckled at him "and asked him if he too had been taken in? No doubt he saw the Secretary of the "Dharawadha-nivaran" Committee who told him that "the agitation did not aim at anything greater than to create an impression on Government and to make them realise that the revised settlement was not acceptable to the people." It seems your correspondent has not read the Committee's leaflets published from time to time giving a connected account of the movement since its inception two years ago and explaining to the landholders their duties on the present occasion and the provisions of the Land Revenue Code.

Your correspondent speaks of "the record flow of the assessment dues into the Government treasury this year." Can he name a previous normal year in which the arrears of payment of land revenue exceeded the arrears of this year? The Settlement Officer's report says: "The revenue has been collected and paid with very little trouble throughout the whole settlement period." The correspondent's statement is simply misleading. The fact is that the people fully paid as usual the old revenue and merely withheld payment of the whole or partial increase in the assessment. Out of the increase of over eighty thousand rupees several thousand rupees have not yet been paid until coercive measures are adopted. About five hundred notices demanding the payment of arrears, the notice fee and a fine of 25 per cent. have been already issued to defaulters; the total number of whom is not less than thousand. Those who have partially paid the increase have done so to show the iniquity of the enhancement and to avoid the filling in of the coffers of Government with large sums of money in the shape of heavy fines. The limited form of civil disobedience in the Taluka is in consonance with the declared policy of the Indian National Congress and had the approval of its President. It is strange that your correspondent should remark that "the leaders have been suddenly fired with the ambition to make history of their Taluka by eclipsing Bardoli and Nagpur." The land-holders undertook the present compaign only after all other lawful means had failed to move the "Mabap Sarkar." The Government Press Note and the reply to Mr. Bhopatkar's letter both published in your issue of the 16th instant clearly show how Government are determined not to listen to any argument. The only thing a helpless child can do to move the compassion of a perverse parent is to cry as loudly as possible.

It is true that there are a few big landlords in the Taluka, and some of them may have paid the whole increased revenue to please Government with some object in view, but that does not warrant your correspondent to ridicule the poorer and middle-class land-holders whose number is by no means insignificant, and who constitute the majority of the defaulters. The imaginary instance of an ignorant villager refusing to pay a few

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

Not Coming Into Line.

Now that the Baldwin Government have broken off relations with the Russian Soviet Government it will, of course, be a great victory for British Imperialism if France were to come into line with the Tory view about Russia. A month ago, according to Mr. Sisley Huddleston, the eminent English journalist who has made Paris practically his home, there was just such a chance. He cabled to the "Christian Science Monitor." of Boston, America, that France had altered her views on Rusia and was reluctant to lend her money. "France was inclined to regard British policy" in China "ironically," said Mr. Huddleston, "but now there is a certain measure of solidarity among the Powers". He thought the French attitude had veered round to the view that Russia was causing all the mischief in China. The French attitude may have changed. but it is not changed far enough to make France say to the British Tories: "Your enemies are my enemies." And however much she may be inclined to fight Communism. she is not inclined, as the Chicherin-Briand conversations may prove, to break off her relations with Russia

Honour to India.

In requesting Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to visit Java in order to study the remnants of Indian culture and civilization in the island the Dutch Government have paid a delicate and high compliment to this country. Their attitude is in sad contrast with that of the British Government who have not so far shown any inclination to encourage Indian savants to investigate in archaeological fields. Abundant facilities are available to the Spooners, the Marshalls and the Aurel Steins to conduct expeditions and undertake excavating operations, but it is remarkable that during the last three generations not a single Indian scholar has been offered a chance to win distinction in the field, the performance of Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Das in regard to work in Tibet being only exception to the rule.

Dignified Retort.

The journalists of the Punjab deserve to be congratulated on the firm yet dignified tone of the able retort that they have given to the manifesto issued by some prominent leaders of Lahore who sought to attribute the responsibility for the existing communal tension to a section of the Press in the Punjab. Their manifesto bears a truly representative character in that it has been signed by the editors of most of the leading papers of all communities. It is, indeed, strange that leaders, some of whom at any rate are "no less a cause of this tension than any other main causes" should have so far forgotten their occupation as to recommend to an all too willing bureaucracy the curtailment of legitimate rights and privileges of the Press.

Wrong Remedy.

There are black sheep in every fold and it may be that the black sheep in the fold of Indian journalism are more numerous in Northern India and particularly in the Punjab than anywhere else. But to condemn and deal with their mischievous activities is one thing; to suggest the punishment of the entire Press by encroachment upon its liberty for the faults of a few newspapers, is quite a different thing. The remedy would prove worse than the disease. Whatever measures may, therefore, be taken to purify the poisoned atmosphere of the Punjab, more harm than good would result by way of authorising the executive and the judiciary "to interpret the law more drastically and arbitrarily than the legislation contemplated." It should never be the intention of the Legislature to muzzle the Press. And we are sure journalists throughout the country will with one voice join the signatories of the manifesto in calling upon "the entire Press (Hindu, Muslim, Sikh) to stand up for the liberty of the Press."

Undesirable Encroachment.

The Sub-committee of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has published its recommendations in regard to the Draft Rules for utilization of the Municipal Fines Fund. The Draft Rules state that grants from the Fund may from time to time be made towards the establishment and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms, for constructing or maintaining play-grounds or contributing to sports or recreation clubs and for any similar purpose likely to promote the well-being of the Municipal officers and servants. This is all to the good, but the Sub-committee ventures to tap this convenient source of a Fines Fund also for the humanitarian object of "payment of compassionate allowances to the widows and other relations of deceased Municipal servants". Why should the Fines Fund be encroached upon for a purpose for which the Municipal Corporation should provide separately by the institution of a well thought out scheme of Employees' Insurance? Such a scheme is now overdue and ought to be started at once by the Corporation.

FROM ALIBAG TO RATNAGIRI

NON-PAYMENT OF INCREASED ASSESSMENT

PROPOSED SUIT AGAINST GOVT.

POONA, May 25.

The ryots in Devagad Taluka, Ratnagiri District, says the "Kesari" have also decided to refuse payment of increased assessment. Their grievance is that contrary to the recommendation of the Settlement Officer, the Government have inflicted a heavy surcharge and decided to recover the increased assessment, instead of in the following year according to rules. The Devagad District Board has passed a resolution to fill a suit in civil court against the Government in case the revenue authorities insist on collectiing the increased assessment.—Free Press.

MOTOR CAR RUNS AMOK

FATAL ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 25.

A serious accident occurred to-day in which three passers-by were seriously injured and one killed by a motor car which ran amok. The details as narrated by the Deputy Commissioner of Police. North Dist. when Kantic Chandra Baidhya, driver of the motor car owned by Mr. C. C. Gupta was put on trial charged under Section 304 I. P. C. were that Mr. Dutt's Car was lying out of order for some time and the accused who was recently appointed to repair the car took it out. When the car was proceeding along the Cornwallis Road it suddenly stopped. The driver thereupon, engaged a few coolies to pull it to the destination, but it suddenly started by itself and ran down along the street without the driver and dashed against a shop injuring seriously three men. The car proceeded further and running plump against a passer-by pinned him to death against a wall.

Hearing has been postponed pending Coroner's inquest.—Free Press.

THREE-POWER CONFERENCE

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES

LONDON, May 24.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that the British delegates to the three Power Conference on naval armaments at Geneva would be Mr. Bridgeman, Lord Cecil and Admiral Sir Frederick Field.—Reuter.

SIR J. C. BOSE IN LONDON

POPULAR EXPOSITION EXCITES INTEREST

LONDON, May 25.

Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose has arrived in London after lecturing on his new discoveries to the Montpelier and Bordeaux Universities. His popular exposition "Plant Autographs and their Revelations" published simultaneously in England and America is receiving marked attention in Press reviews.

Sir Jagadis and Lady Bose will remain here until the end of June when they leave for Vienna for the League of Nations Committee of International Co-operation. —Reuter.

DE PINEDO BEING TOWED TO FAYAL

LONDON, May 24.

Buenos Aires.—A wireless report says that De Pinedo descended 150 miles from Azores owing to the fog and that the machine is being towed to Horta.

Lisbon.—It is confirmed that De Pinedo is being towed to Fayal. The airman has not been injured.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF NAGPUR SATYAGRAHIS

ALL ACCUSED CONVICTED

MAGISTRATE AWARDS DETERRENT PUNISHMENT!

NAGPUR, May 25

The case under section 353 against Hiralal Shukul and Nizamuddin ended to-day with sentence of 18 months rigorous imprisonment to all accused.

The Magistrate held that by their speeches all accused have created an atmosphere which has made it impossible for public servants to perform their duties and so he thought it necessary to award deterrent punishment.

Defence Counsel, Mr. Ruikef, objected saying that it was a case under section 353 I. P. C. and hence the evidence of the C. I. D. Inspector etc. as regards the political opinions and speeches of the accused was bad. But his Worship overruled the objection.—Free Press.

MR AVARI'S HUNGER-STRIKE

MASS MEETING CONGRATULATES HIM

NAGPUR, May 25.

A mass meeting was held last night with Mr. Tijare in the chair to congratulate Mr. Avari "for his bold and courageous stand for the cause of the Motherland." Over 7000 attended the meeting.

REMOVED TO CHINDWARA JAIL.

It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Avari has been removed to the Chindwara Jail and that he has gone on hunger strike. —Free Press.

INDIA PLAYS HER PART.

TO BE EQUAL PARTNER WITH DOMINIONS, SAYS PREMIER

LONDON, May 24.

Mr. Baldwin in the course of a broadcast of the Empire Day message referring to India said that during the past decade great strides had been made towards the goal of Responsible Government in India as an integral part of the Empire and in all Joint activities of the British Commonwealth of Nations India had played her part "and in fulness of time we look forward to seeing her in equal partnership with the Dominions".—Reuter.

A NOVEL AERIAL FLIGHT

EX-OFFICER FLIES ALONE IN BABY AEROPLANE

LONDON, May 24.

From a little crowd at the Croydon Aerodrome a man in grey suit and blue overcoat emerged, then sprang on a baby thirty-horse-power Moth aeroplane and flew off. He is an Australian, Mr. Dennis Rook, an ex-officer in the R.A.F. who is flying alone to Australia for a wager. By means of two to 300 mile "Hops" he expects to reach Australia in three months. He is not taking any kit and his only extra accessory is a spare airscrew strapped under fuselage. He told Reuter that he did not want any publicity. He had lost a large bet through the news leaking out.—Reuter.

A Wireless message has been received saying that De Pinedo and his aeroplane have been towed safely to Fayal.—Reuter.

LABOUR TO CHALLENGE GOVT.

SOVIET'S ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

"DELEGATION OFFICES USED FOR PROPAGANDA."

ATTEMPT TO SUBVERT SAILORS

ALLEGED BREACHES OF AGREEMENT

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

LONDON, May 24.

The House of Commons and galleries were crowded in anticipation of the statement of Mr. Baldwin on the relations with Russia. The German and Japanese Ambassadors were among the numerous members of the Diplomatic Corps present. The statement was made in reply to Mr. Slynes who asked for information with regard to the recent Arcos raid. Mr. Baldwin who was given an ovation by the Conservatives on rising, said that the police and military collaborated for months in investigating the activities of a group of secret agents who were endeavouring to obtain highly confidential documents relating to the British forces. Investigation showed that these agents were working on behalf of the Soviet Government and received instructions from the members of the Russian Trade Delegation who arranged for the conveyance of photographs or copious documents to Moscow.

CONFIDENTIAL DOCUMENTS MISSING.

Early in the year a British Air Force officer had been convicted for stealing two documents on behalf of a secret organisation which was connected with a similar Russian organisation. The officer was now in prison, and the documents had been recovered. Further, a highly confidential document was recently missed, and information was received that it was conveyed to the Soviet House where it was reproduced by apparatus in a subterranean photostat room. The raiding police went straight to this room which answered to the description given. The documents that were discovered there included a letter signed from the principal espionage and secret propaganda agent for Europe recommending Mr. Kaulin as the head of hotostant who was described as previously agitating as a member of the Red Trade Union of Sailors and whose duties included the carrying of diplomatic post between England and Russia.

SECRET DOCUMENTS SEIZED.

A number of letters were found with Mr. Kaulin addressed to well-known Communists including the National Minority Movement of Britain and America containing instructions from the Red International of Labour Unions. The seized correspondence showed that the Arcos Trade Delegation officers were habitually used as a clearing house for subversive matter. The subjects to which attention was devoted included the Communist Seamen's Club, "Hands Off China", campaign against the Trade Union Bill agitation for the distribution of Communist propaganda and the industrial affairs in America. M. Kaulin also had signed the National Minority Movement forms by sailors canvassed at Russian Ports. The Premier proceeded to describe arrangements for subverting British sailors disclosed in the seized letter of instruction of November 1926 which advised that agitators should preferentially be Negroes, Hindus and other oppressed nationalities (laughter). The latter referred to the success which attended the agitators' efforts during the seamen's strike.

"PAPERS BURNT".

Mr. Baldwin next dealt with the activities of Mr. Anton Miller, the cypher clerk in the Soviet House whose office adjourned that of the Trade Delegation Chief and who was known to be intimately concerned with the secret agents' activities. When the police gained ingress during the raid Mr. Miller was found burning papers. A struggle ensued and the paper captured was found to consist of a secret cover containing addresses for communication with the Communist parties in the United States, Mexico, South America, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Canada. These and other documents proved the existence under the direct control of the Soviet authorities of regular system of secret conveyance of subversive documents from Russia to Communist agitators in Britain and elsewhere.

BREACHES OF AGREEMENT"

Mr. Baldwin particularly referred to the breaches of the Trade Agreement by anti-British activities of Soviet emissaries in China which showed that denials of responsibility for M. Borodin's actions by the Soviet charge D'Affaires in London and by M. Litvinoff in Moscow were untrue. The Premier then announced Government's intention to break off relations with Russia. He added that the legitimate use of Arcos however was not affected by the Government's decision, and Government was prepared, while terminating the priveleges conferred by articles four, five and six of the Trade Agreement, to make necessary arrangements for ordinary trade facilities between the two countries.

In conclusion, Mr. Baldwin said that Government had decided, unless the House expressed its disapproval by 26th May, that it would terminate the Trade Agreement and require the withdrawal of the Trade Delegation and the Soviet mission from London and recall the British mission from Moscow. (Loud Ministerial cheers).

In the course of a subsequent debate Mr. Baldwin mentioned that there had been no arrests in connection with the Arcos raid.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald who has returned from America, interviewed, said that the Labour Party was preparing to challenge Government in case of rupture with Russia to a general election on that issue and the Trade Union Bill.—Reuter.

"MORE IS TO COME."

LONDON, May 25.

The Decision to release Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose is a welcome evidence that our Indian Administration is not inaccessible to considerations of humanity, says "Manchester Guardian" "But we hope more is to come".—Reuter's Special Service.

EVADING RESPONSIBILITY

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET

RUGBY, May 10.

The Premier, speaking on the Anglo-Russian relations said:—

The evidence now in the hands of the authorities proved firstly that both military espionage and subversive activities throughout British Empire and North and South America were directed and carried out from Soviet House. Secondly no effective differentiation of rooms or duties was observed between members of the Trade Delegation and the employees of Messrs. Arcos and both those organisations had been involved in anti-British espionage and propaganda. The Soviet Government could not escape responsibility for the actions of the Trade Delegation, and the abuse of the facilities afforded to it. But it would, in any case, be difficult to believe that whilst one organ of the Soviet Government, namely the Trade Delegation, was thus breaking solemn undertakings on the strength of which it was received, the other organ of that Goverment in this country, namely the Soviet mission and the Government itself, were not parties to these proceedings.

TRADE AGREEMENT PROVISIONS.

But the case against them did not depend upon inference. The trade agreement provided, inter alia, "that each party refrains from hostile action or undertakings against the other, and from conducting outside of its own borders any official propaganda, direct or indirect, against the institutions of the British Empire, or the Russian Soviet Republics respectively". His Majesty's Government had on several occasions, found it necessary to draw the attention of the Soviet authorities to the breach of this engagement by Soviet emissaries in China. These had always been denied. On February 3rd, M. Rosengolz, the Soviet Charge D'Affaire in this country published a statement in "The Daily Telegraph," that M. Borodin is a private individual who is none and fact, "it is self evident that the Soviet Government can in no way be held responsible for his actions and speeches". On February 11th, Sir Robert Hodgson made enquiries of M. Litinoff himself regarding M. Borodin, and M. Litinoff replied that

(Continued on next page)

SEPARATION OF NILGIRIS DT.

NEW MOVEMENT ON FOOT

TO BE UNDER DELHI JURISDICTION

MADRAS, May 25.

A report to the "Swarajya" says that there is a move afoot to separate the Nidgiris District from the Madras Presidency and put it under the jurisdiction of Delhi. This idea, it is expected, might find expression in the address to be presented to the Viceroy on his visit.—Free Press.

CLERICAL ERROR LEADS TO SUICIDE

YET ANOTHER EXAMINATION VICTIM

MADRAS, May 25.

A clerical error in the publication of the Mysore University Intermediate Examination results has apparently resulted in the suicide of one Mr. Rangaswamy, one of the candidates. Mr. Rangaswamy had passed out in first class, but the results published the first day did not include his name Mr. Rangaswamy, who had left his house that day to know his results did not return home and on search his body was found in Malleswaran lake. The correction to the results issued next day had included his name in the first class.—Free Press.

MR. BOSE FEELS BETTER

GOING TO SHILLONG SANATORIUM

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is feeling better. His temperature every evening does not rise above 98. His usual diet consists of rice and fish and he is improving gradually. On medical advice, it is understood, he will go to Shillong, a hill station and sanatorium. His father who came from Puri to see him, is leaving for Cuttack to-day.—Free Press.

HINDU SABHA'S THREE-FOLD MISSION

DR. MOONJE'S PROPAGANDA TOUR

BARODA, May 25.

Dr. Moonje, President of the Hindu Mahasabha with Babu Jagatnarain M. L. C. and Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, Bombay Municipal Corporator, commenced his propaganda tour in Gujarat on 21st inst. and has so far addressed mass meetings at Ahmedabad, Bisnagar, Nadiad, and Anand, Dr. Moonje explained to people the helplessness of the Hindus and its consequences and emphasised the need for sangathan, shuddhi and removel of untouchability. He pointed out that their part in the struggle for Swaraj in association with other communities was concentrated in the threefold mission of the Hindu Sabha movement.

Dr. Moonje and party were received everywhere enthusiastically and his tour apparently has infused a new life in Gujarat.—Free Press.

STRIKE IN ENGINEERING FIRM

WORKERS' LIST OF GRIEVANCES

MANAGEMENT COMPLETELY OBSTINATE

MADRAS, May 25

In connection with the strike in the Engineering firm of Messrs. Massey and Co., it is understood the men presented a list of grievances to the management this week. These included an all-round increase of two annas in the wages, grant of full wages for Saturday's section, consultation of the foreman in case of dismissal of any worker, no imposition of fine for absence without leave, grant of wages for gazetted holidays and restoring of fifty recently dismissed employees.

In their reply the management say that in 1920 the working hours were reduced from 54 to 48 in the week without loss of pay, which meant full pay for Saturdays. They refuse the demand for all-round increase of two annas and maintain their absolute right to fine for absence without leave and dismiss or entertain employees.—Free Press.

600 WORKMEN DOWN TOOLS

SEQUEL TO DISMISSING 30 MEN

MADRAS, May 25.

The workmen of Messrs. Massey and Co., (an engineering firm) numbering about 600, downed tools this morning. A Committee which was formed at a meeting of strikers held immediately after, has issued a press statement in which it states that thirty men who signed a memorial for the redressal of their grievances were dismissed, and appeals to the public and the authorities to take immediate steps to bring about a friendly understanding between the men and their employers.—A. P.

FATE OF SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

EDITOR OF "TEJ" THREATENED WITH DEATH

DELHI, May 25.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, Managing Director of the daily "Tej" and Secretary of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha, is the recipient of numerous letters threatening his life. The purport of these communications is to warn Mr. Gupta against carrying on what is alleged in the letters to be his anti-Muslim propaganda, through his vernacular paper "Tej", or be prepared to meet the fate of Swami Shraddhanand. Mr. Gupta states that these letters bear fictitious Muhammadan names and some of them bear Delhi postmarks. They have been forwarded to the senior Superintendent of Police, who is taking the necessary action.—A. P.

RARE JEWELS OF MOGHUL PERIOD

TO BE PLACED IN CALCUTTA MUSEUM

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Two rare Moghul jewels of great historic interest, which have been specially acquired by the Government of India at a cost of £3,500 will shortly be made over to the Indian Museum for exhibition in Calcutta.

Shortly after the war the jewels were put in the market by the son-in-law of Lord Dalhousie, who stated they were bought by him while he was in India.

On advice from Lord Curzon the Govment of India bought the jewels for the Victoria Memorial, but at the suggestion of Lord Irwin they will be kept in the numismatic section of the Indian Museum under the charge of the Superintendent of Archaeology.—Free Press.

A MIRACULOUS INVENTION.

RESEARCH IN MAGNETISM.

PROF. RAMAN'S NEW APPARATUS.

SIMLA, May 23.

In a communication to the Associated Press on the subject of research in magnetism Professor C. V. Raman, of the Calcutta University says that a new and extremely sensitive apparatus by which the feebly magnetic properties of gases and vapours may be accurately measured has been developed by him and his pupils in Calcutta. The apparatus is so delicate that small quantities of the gas or vapour under study will suffice, and with it it is readily demonstrated that the rare gases of the orgon type are actually repelled by a magnet. The measurements made with the apparatus suggest that in certain cases there is noticeable increase in the strength of the magnetic properties of a molecule when it passes from the condition of liquid to that of vapour.

MOIECULAR MAGNETISM.

A large and very powerful electromagnet has been specially constructed in his laboratory for researches in moleular magnetism. With its aid and with auxiliary optical apparatus it is possible to demonstrate in a visible manner that the molecules of a liquid when placed in a strong magnetic field tend to turn round and arrange themselves parallel to one another.

The effect is very strong in some liquids, but is relatively very weak in thers such as water, ether or alcohol. In papers which appeared in recent publications of the Royal Society and of the French Academy Prof. Raman has shown that the magnetic character of a molecule determined in such observations can be definitely connected with its chemical structure.—A. P.

ACCEPTANCE OF PRESIDENTSHIP.

INDIAN SPEAKER SPEAKS OUT.

LORD READING BUILDS HOPE:

LONDON, May 25.

Lord Reading presided to-day over the British Indian Union's luncheon to Hon. Mr. Patel, Sir Henry Wheeler and Sir Laurie Hammond. Proposing the toast of the guests, Lord Reading eulogised Mr. Patel's occupancy of the Chair of the Assembly in which he had followed the Lines laid down by Sir Frederick Whyte by preserving its dignity and Parliamentary tradition. Lord Reading expressed the opinion that the Reforms had proved to be more successfull than it was originally hoped. Mr. Patel was an illustration of the way in which India could adapt itself to Parliamentary procedure, and he hoped that in it would be found some indication of what might happen in future.

Mr. Patel responding, declared he had accepted the Presidency in order to demonstrate to the British Government that however irresponsible Indians might be in their present position, given responsibility they were able to rise to the occasion. They had one feeling namely "How long are we going to demonstrate to the British Government our fitness and capacity for Responsible Government. That feeling is still running in my mind." He emphasised that the outstanding necessity at the present juncture was friendship and understanding between the two races. There were people who said that no real and true friendship and understanding was possible between peoples not politically at one. They might not agree with that, but it was a sentiment of which note must be taken.—Reuter's Special Service.

HON. MR. PATEL RECEIVED BY KING

LONDON, May 25.

H. M. the King to-day received in audience Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.—Reuter.

"SWEEPING ALLEGATION."

THE REAL CAUSE OF COMMUNAL TENSION

JOURNALISTS' REJOINDER TO LEADERS

LAHORE, May 24.

A manifesto, signed by representatives of English and vernacular papers in Lahore, has been issued in reply to the manifesto of the leaders issued on May 12.

The leaders' manifesto, which was signed by 16 persons, attributed to a section of the Press in the Punjab, and more particularly the vernacular Press, responsibility for the existing communal tension.

The johrnalists' manifesto is signed among others, by Mr. C. S. Raghavan, editor, "The Sunday Times" Mr. Feroze Chand, editor of "The People," Mr. Purshotamlal Sondhi, Mr. D. S. Bukhari, editor of "The Muslim Outlook," and representatives of ten other papers in the Punjab.

The manifesto says:

"The undersigned representatives of the Lahore Press repudiate the sweeping and uncalled for allegation that the Press is or has been one of the main causes of the tension. "Leaders" are not less a source of that tension than any other main causes, but whatever the causes, the remedy which the "leaders" suggest will be worse than the disease if any action is taken by the Government which will tend to restrict or destroy the liberty, rights and dignity of the Press.

(2) If the "leaders" and the Government were as conscious of their responsibilities as the Press is sufficiently conscious of its responsibilities it is the opinion of the undersigned that communal peace would be speedily restored; and this is in part admitted by the said "leaders" by their condemnation of platform speakers.

(3) The Press demands that there should be no interference whatsoever with its functions except only when the ordinary law written for the conduct of newspapers is transgressed; and the Press deplores the offer of gratuitous advice like the present either to the Government or to the Press in regard to the operation of the law.

(4) The undersigned believe that the manifesto is only a suggestion of the bankruptcy of the Government and of the irresponsibility of the "leaders" themselves, in making it possible for the authorities to interpret the law more drastically and arbitrarily than the legislation contemplated, as has happened during the recent disorders.

(5) With a view to promote communal co-operation the undersigned call upon the entire Press (Hindu. Muslim, Sikh) to stand up for the liberty of the Press."—Free Press.

B. O. C. SHOOTING INCIDENT

COMPANY MANAGER'S STATEMENT

MADRAS, May 25.

Enquiry into the Burma Oil Company shooting incident was resumed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

The Manager of the Company Mr Black and six other assistants were examined. Their evidence related to stone-throwing alleged to have been indulged in by the strikers. They said they could even identify the strikers who threw stones.—Free Press.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, May 25.

Beirut.—Imports Custom House was gutted to-day, by fire. It was exceptionally full with Manchester goods and Italian soft goods. Damage is estimated at hundreds of thousands sterling. Special sections containing merchandise from French steamship companies and bonded stores were not affected.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD, May 25.

In the crow incident at Manilla Show, which resulted in Pandit Govind Malaviya filling a complaint against Sergeant Smith for wrongful restraint, the Joint Magistrate has rejected the complaint, holding that no offence was made out.—A. P.

AMRITSAR. May 25.

The representative of S. G. P. C. who had gone to Gurdwara Manhera in Ambala Cantonment has reported that the Gurdwara has been demolished. It will be remembered that there was some dispute between the Cantonment authorities and S. G. P. C. regarding the possession of this Gurdwara and the Punjab Government had cancelled its notification that had originally declared this place a Sikh shrine.

A meeting of the S. G. P. C. Executive Committee held to-day passed the following resolution:—The action of the Government in cancelling the notification relating to Gurdwara Manhera and its demolition are against the letter and the spirit of the Gurdwara Act and it deals a severe blow to the religious susceptibilities of the Sikhs. The S. G. P. C. expresses its deep regret at this and further decides that legal proceedings be taken against the cancellation of notification.

Elaborate arrangements are being undertaken by the local Sikhs who have formed a reception committee to accord a befitting reception to Sardar Kharak Singh Akali Leader, whose release is expected on 4th June.—A. P.

HANKOW VERY UNEASY.

HEAVY FIGHTING AGAINST NORTHERNERS.

ARMED GUARDS PREVENT RUN ON BANK.

LONDON, May 25.

Shanghai.—A telegram from Hankow says that a streem of wounded men from Honan front and conscription of one man in every three as reinforcements for that front indicate continuance of heavy fighting against Norterners. Hankow remanis very uneasy. Food is very scarce and prices are soaring. Only intervention of armed guards prevented run on Government bank.—Reuter.

BETTER PENSION RIGHTS TO OFFICERS.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS APPROVED

LONDON, May 25.

The Colonial Conference has approved the scheme to enable officers with service in several administrations to be pensioned approximately, as though service had been all in one administration with the object of encouraging colonies to give better pensions rights. It also approved the recommendations of the committee on mechanical transport for the establishment of the council for the mechanical transport for the colonies, with the chairman, to be appointed by Col. Amery, to control investigations and experiments by the executive committee of experts, with a view to discovering the most suitable forms of mechanical transport. Substantial funds should be placed at the disposal of the Council. It was agreed that efforts should be made to extend the scope of operations of the advisory committee on native education to all colonies protectorates and mandated territories.—Reuter.

DRUM-BEATING OF "EMPIRE DAY" CELEBRATIONS

LONDON, May 24.

Accounts are pouring in of the Empire Day celebrations throughout the Empire. A new feature in London was community singing, organised in many open spaces, where patriotic songs were lustily sung, schools rejoicing in a sunny half-holiday. At a gathering of thousand school-children, at Guildhall, presided over by the Lord Mayor in State, speeches were made by children while their elders listened. Union Jacks were everywhere conspicions. Reference was made to the significance of the day at meetings, luncheons and other functions. The Prime Minister for the first time in history will broadcast a wireless message this evening from the room in which he works at 10, Downing Street.

The climax of the celebrations was reached with the Colonial Institute dinner. The Duke of Connaught presided over a company in which the Colonies and dependencies predominated. The Amery proposing the toast of a "United Emire" referred to the results of the Imperial conference. The Empire had been and would still be hld together by a common loyalty to a common crown, reaffirmed solemnly by the assessment and agreement of every Government in the Empire.

Mr. Herbert Stanley, responding on behalf of the Colonies, stated that the Colonial Conference took as axiomatic the common loyalty to the Crown, common love of the Flag and common pride in being associated with the Government of the toast of the Colonial Institute, believed that if Queen Victoria were alive she would be most appreciative of the comsome portion of the Empire.

The Duke of Connaught, responding to memoration of the Empire Day as a memorial to her name. He announced his agreement with the desire to change the name of the Institute to one more in harmony with the great size and changed conditions of the Empire.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Chelmsford Club is giving a farewell dinner to the Hon. Sir Alexander Muddiman on July 9th.

Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Finance Secretary, is leaving Simla on the 27th instant for Bombay in connection with the meeting of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill and returns on June 6th.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lady Wilson and party arrived at Srinagar on Wednesday morning to stay here till June 10th.

The Magistrate, pleaders and office staff of Calcutta Police Court gave a farewell party to Mr. Tyson, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate on Wednesday at Cossipore, prior to his proceeding to South Africa as Secretary to Agent General. Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P. S.—Free Press.

Babu Rajendra Prasad is expected in Madras in connection with the apportionment of the Congress funds between the Tamil and Andhra Congress Committees.—Free Press.

LOYALTY GROWS WITH LIBERTY

MR. RANGACHARI PLEADS FOR SWARAJ

"THE SPIRIT WE STAND FOR."

LONDON, May 25.

Brishance.-Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, speaking at the Empire Day celebrations said that what Empire was to Australia so it was to India. He hoped a day would come when the word "Empire" would mean to India what at present it meant to Australia. Without Home Rule it was Impossible to expect Indians to join in the Empire celebrations with the same heart and spirit. "With a growing liberty, loyalty grows. Loyalty cannot be forced or driven by military strength. Neither can it be generated by mere authority It must come from heart and spring from the encouragement of great ideals the Empire has in view. It is that spirit we stand for, namely, Home Rule in India."—Reuter.

LORD SINHA AS LOYALIST.

WAXES ELOQUENT ON IDEAL OF EMPIRE.

LONDON, May 24.

Lord Sinha proposing the toast of the Colonial Institute at the Colonial Institute dinner in connection with the Empire Day celebrations declared it was the common ideal of devotion to humanity which bound the Empire together He believed that every part was actuated by sympathy and the welfare of every other part. He had a notable example in the recent events in South Africa. He emphasised that nationalism in a broad sense was in no way opposed to broadminded imperialism. The more they loved their own nation the more would they love the Empire. That statement was sometimes qustioned with regard to India. He emphatically protested against the statement that India was a different race and could not be a willing member of the Empire. He did not say that the relations between Britain and India had always been harmonious or that Britain had always been actuated by beneficient motives to India, but he agreed with late Mr. Gokhale that the genius of the British people made for political freedom and constitutional liberty. "It is in that belief shared by the majority of my countrymen that I am not only willing and loyal, but a devoted adherent of British connection."

In the course of the proceedings the Duke of Connaught presented Lord Ronaldshay with the Institute's gold medal for the book "Heart of Aryavarta."—Reuter.

LABOUR TO CHALLENGE GOVT.

(Continued from previous page.)

the allegation that M. Borodin was a representative of the Soviet Government was without foundation and that the Soviet Government had no kind of connection with him or responsibility for him. Yet, there was in the possession of the British Government a telegram dated November 12th last year from the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs to the Soviet representative in Peking, stating that until a Soviet representative was appointed to Peking, Comrade Borodin was to be informed that all its decisions and measures regarding questions of general policy of the Kuomintang in China and of military and political work must be agreed on with Comrade Borodin. While M. Borodin's appointment as the official Soviet representative in Canton was considered inadvisable, M. Borodin was to remain in charge of the work in the provinces under Cantonese rule.

"UNTRUE DENIALS."

The denials of responsibility for M. Borodin's actions made by M. Rosengelz and M. Litvinoff were therefore untrue, and were made only in the hope of deceiving the British Government. and the British public, while under their cloak, M. Borodin was, in fact, carrying on his anti-foreign and anti-British activities. as the authorised agent of the Soviet Government. and by their orders. Nor had these illegitimate activities been confined to China. There had come into the possession of the British Government a telegram from the Soviet Charged' Affaires in London to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, Moscow, dated April first last, that is some five weeks after the solemn warning conveyed in the British note of February 23rd. It stated that one of the principal obstacles to conducting a campaign of protest against British violence in China was the appalling supply of information and the way in which labour circles were misled. It was necessary to telegraph the official reports of the Nationalist Government on the events at Nankin, particularly the facts denying the innformation about Nankin given by Mr. Chamberlain in Parliament, and copies should be sent to the Independent Labour Party and The "Daily Herald". It was also necessary to telegraph the message of the Shanghai United Trades Unions, addressed to the President of the General Council of the Trade Union Congress describing the situation and in particular pointing out that as a result of the British bombardment of Nankin, a large number of members of trades unions lost their lives. If possible, it would be desirable to cite instances emphasising the British repressions against Chinese trades unions and call upon the British trades unions to help the Chinese labour movement. The House would observe that the Soviet representative was soliciting information for purposes of political campaign in this country and giving the substance of messages which he desired to see retransmitted as news from China.

A TELEGRAM TO MOSCOW.

Finally, on April 13th, the Soviet Charge d' Affaires telegraphed to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs Moscow: "I very much doubt the possibility of a raid on our embassy. I would, however, consider it a very useful measure of precaution to suspend for a time forwarding by post of documents of friends and neighbours and so forth from London to Moscow nad vice versa". It was unnecessary to speculate on the character of the documents about which he showed such anxiety. The Premier concluded: "In the face of these breaches of the trade agreement and of international comity His Majesty's Government have shown forbearance probably unparallelled in international relations. As late as last February, they renewed in most solemn form their protest and warning. It is clear that neither have had any effect. Diplomatic relations when thus deliberately and systematically abused are themselves a danger to peace and His Majesty's Government have therefore decided that unless the House expresses its disapproval on Thursday they will terminate the trade agreement, require the withdrawal of the trade delegation and the Soviet Mission from London and recall the British Mission from Moscow. The legitimate use of Messrs. Arcos is unaffecetd by these decisions, and the Government are prepared, whilst terminating the privileges conferred by Articles four five, and six of the trade agreement, to make all arrangements for ordinary trade facilities between the two cuountries.—B. O. W.

BRITISH PRESS COMMENTS

LONDON, May 25.

The "Daily Herald" describes the breach with Soviet as indefensible.

The "Westminster Gazette" neither condemns nor lauds the step but utters a warning that if Russia is made a pariah, she will be a vast potential source of trouble.

The "Daily Telegraph" states that there will be great relief and thankfulness at the breaking up of the Arcos which was a Chinese box of conspiracies and plots.

The "Morning Post" says that the Soviet has forfeited, by deliberate and systematic abuse, the position it should never have been accorded.

The "Daily Mail" thinks that Government have done right "in ridding Britain of these treacherous aliens."

The "Daily News" considers that Baldwin's revelations cast a discredit on Soviets' relations with all civilised countries.

"The Times" expresses the opinion that the maintenance of diplomatic relations with the Soviet would be an indignity to every country that observes to-wards us the decencies of civilised intercourse.

The "Daily Express" says that the Soviets' stupid and malicious interference in our affairs has ruled them out of court thousand times.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that the papers seized convict the Soviet not merely of espionage but of subversive propaganda of an extreme kind.—Reuter.

SHORTEST WAY TO SWARAJ.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRIZE COMPETITION

The "Bombay Chronicle" will give a prize of Rs. 100 to the writer of the best essay on the "Shortest Way to Swaraj."

The competition is open only to boys and girls of twenty and under. The essay, which must consist of not more than 2,000 words, must be submitted on or before 15th June and must be accompanied by 20 "Swaraj Competition" coupons cut out from "The Chronicle" and a declaration as regards the age of the competitor. The coupons will be published in "The Chronicle" daily from 6th instant to 10th June. The envelope containing the essay should be superscribed "Swaraj Competition" and addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle".

A consolation prize of Rs. 50 will also be awarded.

FOR ENGLAND LOVES SPORT.

PRAYER IN CHURCH FOR INDIAN.

DULEEPSINHJI'S SERIOUS ILLNESS.

LONDON, May 24.

Duleepsinhji's attack of pleurisy has taken a more serious turn. Prayers for his recovery were offered in the Chapel of Clare College, last evening.—Reuter.

DULEEPSINHJI IMPROVING.

LONDON May 25.

Duleepsinhji's condition is improving.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA EXCHANGE

ABSENCE OF REMITTANCE ENQUIRY

FEAR OF DEFLATION IN NEAR FUTURE.

UNEASINESS IN MARKET

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Following the acceptance of public tenders for sterling purchases, the week has been somewhat quiet and dull at 1s. 5 29|32d. with however an undertone of distinct steadiness towards the close. The ruling quotation to-day was the same as in earlier days; but owing to the absence of remittance enquiry and the appearance of a good number of bills for August-September delivery there was a more optimistic feeling in the market.

A fairly large volume of business was put through to-day and the exchange market bore an animated appearance especially in contract to earlier quiet conditions. Money rats have ruled easier, and call money is quoted at half per cent. lower than in the previous week. There is for this reason a great deal of uncertainty and some apprehension regarding the possibilities of deflation in the near future.—A. P.

LITHUANIA ALSO TO BREAK OFF ?

LONDON, May 24.

Berlin.—"The Vossisch Ezeitung" publishes a message from Kovno that rupture of relations with Russia is being considered by the Lithuanian Government following the arrest of the Lithuanian General M. Kleszinski when the latter was handing to an official of the Soviet Legation a secret military document.—Reuter

BRITAIN'S RUPTURE WITH RUSSIA

FRANCE TO FOLLOW HER OWN POLICY

LONDON, May 25.

Paris.—The Morning papers reflect the division of French opinion as regards Britain's attitude towards Russia. Pertinax in Echo de Paris sums up the French attitude "as in the affairs of Turkey and China. We intend to follow our own particular policy as regards Moscow". Hope is also expressed that something more acceptable will now be heard in connexion with Russia's debts to France.—Reuter.

WILL FRANCE FOLLOW BRITAIN'S LEAD?

CHICHERIN BRIAND POURPARLERS

LONDON, May 24.

Paris.—M. Chicherni who arrived from Avignon was received successively by M.M. Poincare and Briand. The Interview with M. Briand lasted an hour. M. Chicherin was accompanied by M. Rakovsky, the Soviet Ambassador in Paris. Opinion is generally expressed that M. Chicherin is doing, his utmost to persuade the French Government not to follow Britain's lead to break off with Moscow

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

It seems clear that the Freach Government is not yet prepared to follow the British lead with regard to Russia. Frenchmen belonging, politically, to the Right or the Centre, unanimously favour expulsion of Bolsheviks, but the strong influence of the left parties is opposed to drastic action The Government's campaign against Communism however will probably be intensified.—Reuter.

LABOUR TO CHALLENGE GOVT.

MR. MACDONALD INTERVIEWED

LONDON, May 24.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has returned from America, interviewed, said that the Labour Party was preparing to challenge the Government in case of a rupture with Russia to a General Election on that issue and the Trade Union Bill.—Reuter.

FATHER STANDS IN THE WAY.

EVIDENCE IN CORONER'S COURT INQUEST.

NURSE'S LAST LOVE LETTER.

An inquiry into the death of Mrs. Indirabai Tambe, a nurse in the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, was held on Wednesday morning before the City Coroner. Important evidence was given by Mr. V. V. Deshpande for whose love the deceased had sacrificed her life.

Mrs. Indirabai Tambe (23) was a Brahmin widow, a nurse in the Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital, Lamington Road. Till 8 o'clock on Monday night she was seen happy and as usual but after a few hours when another nurse went to see her, she found Indirabai lying dead in her room with froth coming out of her mouth. Evidently she had committed suicide. Two letters were found on her table in which Indirabai had penned the secret of her sacrifice. She had stated therein that she was in love with a young man named Deshpande whom she could not marry on account of caste dixerences. Life had, therefore, become a drudgery to her and she was taking opium to put an end to it. On the same night the dead body was removed to the morgue.

MR. DESHPANDE'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. V. V. Deshpande, a medical student, in his evidence before the Coroner, confessed his extreme love for Indirabai. He further admitted that his father was the obstacle in the love affair. He then narrated the story of their acquaintance. While in the Sassoon hospital at Poona, they started loving each other and decided to marry On the 23rd instant, the winess got a letter from his father urging him to return to Poona. The witness revealed the substance of the letter to Indirabai who requested him to remain in Bombay as she was alone. The witness said that he could not go against the wishes of his father and consequently a misunderstanding arose between the pair. Indirabai was under the impression that Mr. Deshpande was going to Poona to marry another girl.

TEXT OF THE LETTER.

The witness identified the handwriting of a letter produced before the Coroner to be that of Indirabai. The letter read as follows:—

"I write this letter to you, which is my last. You will have to suffer a good deal on my account, but what I have done was not in my hands. In the next life at least you will be my husband and I am closing this letter with the hope that I shall be your wife. Forgive me and get married to a beautiful girl and be happy in this life.

Yours,
Manorama."

The witness stated that he was on terms of close intimacy with Indirabai for a period of three years.

Mr. R. V. Paranjpye, father of the deceased, denied any knowledge of the love affair of his daughter and stated that she was a widow.

Kamalabai Naik, another nurse of the Nair Hospital, said that she was on night duty on Monday and while going back from duty last morning at about 7.30 she found the deceased lying in her bed in an unconscious condition. She ran for the House Surgeon who examined her and declared that she was dead. She did not know about the deceased's love with Deshpande.

The inquest was adjourned.

CHURCH ASSEMBLY'S REPORT

LONDON, May 24.

Lord Mayor presided over a very influential meeting at Guildhall on the occasion of the presentation of the Church Assembly's report appealing for men and money for work overseas. The great gathering on the platform included representatives, both clerical and lay, of the Dominions and Colonies. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Mr. Amery and Sir Edward Grigg were among the speakers.—Reuter's Special.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT

AHMEDABAD, May 24.

Mr Takirchand Ishvardas, Municipal Councillor has given to the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee Municipal debentures of the value of Rs. 1,000, to be devoted to the uplift of the depressed classes.—A. P.

COL E. T. HARRIS DEAD

MAYMYO, May, 23.

Col. E T. Harris of the Indian Medical Service, Civil Surgeon, died yesterday at seven in the evening. He was admitted on the 21st to the Civil Hospital, Maymyo, for intestinal obstruction, and an operation was performed by Lt. Col. Brayne, I. M. S., Civil Surgeon, Mandalay, and Captain Batterman on the 23rd.—A. P.

STOPPING TRADE OPERATIONS WITH BRITAIN

SOVIET COMMISSARIAT'S DECISION

LONDON, May 25.

Moscow.—The Trade Commissary M. Mikoyan has announced that the Commissariat has decided to cease all trade operations with Britain. The activity of Trade organisation will be reduced in the near future to liquidating the business previously undertaken.—Reuter.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—A few days ago Dr. P. T. Patel, a well known physician of this city, was bold enough to utter a few words of warning at the Grant Medical College, regarding the erroneous widespread belief in Ayurvedic medicine in this country.

Dr. Patel quite rightly emphasised that medicine being a science there cannot be different system of it, though, ofcourse, in the popular belief there are different distnct systems of the art of healing such as the homeopathic, allopathic, ayurvedic, unani and so on. It would be hard, for instance, to convince the ordinary lay person that the so-called homeopathic system is an illusion. In my humble opinion the popular belief in Ayurvedic is also an illusion greatly strengthened by a maudlin sentimentalism, undoubtedly based on the ill-concealed antagonism between east and west which is unfortunately so apparent in these days. It is now the fashion for any person who imagines himself to be full of patriotism to land Ayurvedic medicine and to make all sorts of claims for it. For this reason even some Western qualified doctors here often step out of the orthodox rank in order to coquette with the popular feeling by saluting and praising the indigenous system of medicine. By doing this they gain considerable influence and are looked upon as very wise and learned persons.

In this article, I shall endeavour, without any bias to show that Ayurvedic cannot for a moment claim to be a different system of medicine any more than homeopathy can claim to be so. It is necessary to bear in mind what the supporters of Ayurvedic believe this so called system to be.

They believe that it is a system which knows the secret of the ancient practitioners who had a miraculous knowledge of diseases and drugs. That many of its present day practitioners have somehow acquired this knowledge and can do wonders where western medical science fails.

That there exists in this country a number of plants and other natural products which have not been investigated, though they possess wonderful medicinal properties which only Ayurvedic practitioners know.

That the Ayurvedic practitioners know every thing about diseases and treatment though they do not study medicine as modern doctors do.

Now, while it is quite possible that there must be still many drugs in India unknown to science, it is preposterous to think that the ignorant practitioners of this indigenous system are acquainted with the chemical, physical and therapeutical properties of these drugs and that they also know in what diseases to administer them properly. It is good to remind people who are inclined to believe blindly in this system of medicine that modern medical science comprises a number of subjects which must be well mastered before medicine can be understood.

To begin with, it is essential to know something of chemistry and physics. Then one must study the structures of the human body from its minutest to its grossest details which means a knowledge of histology and anatomy. One must understand well the functions of the organs of that body, how they perform in health and how diseases derange them, that is to say a knowledge of physiology and pathology, or as the French aptly put it "Une etude de l'homme sain et l'homme malade". He must also patiently learn the causes, signs, symptoms and diagnosis of diseases and this it is impossible to do without a sound knowledge of the above mentioned subjects. All this means a systematic and scientific study which cannot be acquired by merely reading antiquated books or from tradition. Now, it is well known that Ayurvedic is based on an erroneous system of pathology which refers all diseases to derangement of *pit, vehayu* and *kaf*. This, it will be remembered was the old conception of the Arabian and Greek physicians blindly followed by western doctors till the time of Moilere. The Ayurvedic system consequently is an antiquated one which knows nothing of the causation of diseases as is understood by modern medical science. It knows nothing of the germ theory of diseases, infection, immunity, differential diagnosis, clinical symptoms courses and progress of diseases. Under the circumstances how is it possible for an Ayurvedic practitioner, who may not have learnt the modern medical science to administer the right drug in diseases? To make this clear let me quote an illustration or two.

Let us assume that a certain drug is believed to be very efficacious in fevers. The question is in what fever is it useful. Is it Malaria, or Enteric, Relapsing or Rheumatic to name only a few fevers? How is Ayurvedic practitioner going to establish correctly the proper diagnosis? If he cannot diagnose, then his treatment is pure empiricism which can do more harm than good.

Another illustration. A person develops a sudden pain in the bone of a limb accompanied by high fever. The valid possesses a drug vaunted to be very good for pains panied he also administers in panacea for fever. The patient grows worse and is in great danger despite the treatment of the vaid and there is no wonder at this, as the disease turns out to be a case of acute Osteo-Myelitis caused by a virulent infection which has gained access to the circulation and has localised in a bone. A qualified western doctor would recognise this and advise the proper treatment, while it is certain that the ignorance of the vaid would cost the life of the patient.

Experienced doctors in India very often come across such cases where the lives of patients would have been saved had they been attended by properly trained medical men instead of trusting to vaids with all their Ayurvedic nonsense. It is such a system that many people in their misguided patriotic zeal wish to encourage, little knowing what they are doing. It is even more unfortunate that the Government, yielding to popular clamour, has a tendency to encourage the opening of colleges to teach this system.

If there are still many Indian drugs unknown to Western Medical Science by all means let them be studied, but these most certainly will not come to light by the hands of ignorant quacks. Indian drugs can only be studied properly by men who have had a scientific training in modern medical science and to them should be given the task of establishing the claims of indigenous drugs.

This is what Dr. Patel meant in his address and it is a pity that in some quarters ignorant criticism has been directed against his well meant advice.—Yours etc.

C. L. D'AVOINE.

THANA MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of last Saturday you have referred to the state of things existing in the Municipal Dispensary at Thana. The correspondent has supplied you with half facts; the main facts about the same are as follows.

For many years the Dispensary has been managed well with two Compounders. Recently on the requisition of the present medical officer the Municipality supplied him temporarily with the third compounder for a few months. The Standing Committee taking into account the finances of the Municipality as well as the number of average attendance of patients at the dispensary decided unanimously that two compounders were sufficient and provided for the same in the current budget. Some members of the Committee began to canvas for a third Compounder and ultimately succeeded in making a provision for the same in the budget when it came before the General Board. The amount for medicines also was increased. The Medical Officer had requested that a third compounder was necessary and so the post should be created. He had approached the Municipality direct instead of through the Civil Surgeon. Rules require that for any increase or decrease in the staff of the dispensary, recommendations must come through the Civil Surgeon and his sanction is necessary. This procedure was not followed by the Medical Officer, nor was this taken into consideration by the Municipality even when this rule was specially brought to its notice. The Chairman of the Standing Committee mentioned that a third compounder was not necessary. He stated that one of the compounders was often to be seen in the market in the morning and this showed that no more compounder was necessary. But sanction was given for the third Compounder. And the beauty of it all is that the estimated costs of repairs to the dispensary buildings came down from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 1,500 or so. Was this all in the best interest of the Municiality and the public, or is there something behind it?

Rules require that well-to-do patients are to be charged. But this rule is not strictly followed and the Municipality has to suffer in income and ultimately the poor for whom the dispensary is meant are the sufferers.—Yours etc.

COUNCILLOR.

INDIAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

About ten years ago, few dentists began to realise the necessity of a dental association and began to agitate for it. Unfortunately the efforts of those dentists proved fruitless, until only a few months back, in January, another effort was made by two of the practising dentists of Calcutta, Dr. E. F. Periera and Mr. A. K. Dutt, who sent out notices to as many dentists in India, whose addresses were available, to meet in an inaugural meeting to organise an association in India. The first meeting was held on the 7th of January, 1927, at the Calcutta Dental College Hospital, 33, Bowbazar Street, at 6-30 p.m. Dr. R. Ahmed D.D.S. presided. Forty-five dentists were present including a few from the Mofussil and many letters were received from dentists in different parts of India, expressing inability to attend the meeting but concurring heartily in the formation of an association. The meeting elected a provisional Committee of seven, consisting of the following:—Drs. S. C. Sen-Gupta, S. N. Dutt, K. Chakraburtty, D. D. Anklesaria, R. Ahmed, E. F. Pereira and A. K. Dutt. Drs. A. K. Dutt and E. F. Pereira remained as Prov. Secretaries and Dr. S. N. Dutt was elected as Provisional treasurer. The Provisional Committee submitted the draft constitution at a meeting on January 21, 1927. The objects of the association as set out in section 3 of the constitution would be (a) To stimulate the study and research of dental science and art and to cultivate a spirit of co-operation and brotherhood amongst members (b) To encourage co-operation between the medical and dental practitioners (c) To represent officially the dentists in India and Burma (d) To assist any association of the Government in any matter pertaining to dentistry (e) To establish co-operation between similar associations of other countries and this association (f) To protect the interest of the dental profession of India and Burma (g) This association to remain non-political and non-sectarian (h) To establish a code of Ethics and professional etiquette amongst the members on a level with the standard of similar institution.

After this another meeting was held on the 6th of May 1927 when the following office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were elected. President.—R. Ahmed, D.D.S., Vice-President.—S. C. Sen-Gupta, D.D.S. Treasurer.—Dr. D. D. Anklesaria. Joint-Secretaries.—Dr. K. Chakraburty and A. K. Dutt.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Drs. S. Chakraburtty, E. F. Periera, B. L. Misra, K. Biswas, S. N. Dutt, P. Ganguly, P. C. Laha, K. Bhattacharya, Paul and B.K. Dass have been elected members of the Executive Committee. The Office of the Association is situated at 33, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.—*Basumati.*

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN BAY OF BENGAL

SIMLA, May 25.

The monsoon continues to be vigorous over the Bay of Bengal. Nearly general rain has occurred in Lower Burma with local rain in Assam, Bengal and Bihar and a few falls in Upper Burma and Orissa. A few falls are also reported from Malabar and North Madras Coast.

The Western disturbance remains feeble. It has caused a few falls of rain in Kashmir and dust-storms in the extreme north.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point half an inch; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy and Moulmein three; Rangoon one; Diamond Island two; Dibrugarh a half; Shillong and Naranyanganj one; Mymensingh three quarters; Bogra, Dinajpur Balasore and Purnea a half; Darbhanga one and a half and Trivandram one.

Forecast:—Some extension up the Gangetic plains and an increase in the extreme north.—A. P.

PROGRESS OF INSURANCE.

SOME FIGURES.

(BY K. S. R. IYER).

Sufficient attention has been drawn in the columns of *The Chronicle* recently to the fact that the Indian insurance companies should be supported by the insuring public of India. It may not be out of place if it is shown how much money goes into the coffers of insurance companies every year. We may, for the present, leave out life insurance companies, as it is proposed to deal with this branch separately on a future occasion. Incidentally, it may be stated that life insurance is growing rather well even in a proverbially slow country—India. That certainly is a very good sign of the times, and it is the general opinion that so far as life insurance is concerned, this will be confined to companies indigenous to India. This should not be surprising because life insurance in most parts of the world is rarely placed outside the country itself. Indeed, the tendency on the part of many life insurance companies throughout the world is to concentrate their activities in their own countries.

Taking England first in respect to fire and other insurances, there are a number of companies who between themselves control over three hundred million pounds in assets. The total income figures for the year 1926 are not yet available, but taking the results for the year 1925, we find that 22 British insurance companies received a sum of £53,157,936 by way of 'Fire' insurance premium alone. In the same year, these companies received no less a sum than £46,948,670 by way of "accident" premiums. Taking these two items together, it will be found that these 22 companies alone earned in one year over £100,000,000 from the insuring public for giving protection against fire and accidents. In the same year, Canada, whose population is hardly nine millions, contributed fifteen crores of rupees by way of fire insurance premium alone. And that much-rapidly advancing country—America—earned over 700,000,000 dollars in the same year. American companies have advanced to such an extent and have accumulated such large reserves that they are slowly outdistancing many of the well-established foreign companies. Probably, in no other country in the world is such enormous insurance underwritten in any branch of activity than in America. In a small city like Hartford, which is the centre of insurance activity in America, the latest figures indicate that 23 insurance companies belonging to that tiny city earned in 1926 as much as "two million dollars a day"—sixty lakhs of rupees by way of insurance premium.

INDIA STILL AN INFANT IN INSURANCE.

When one reads of the development of these countries and then turns to India, it makes one feel ashamed, because we are so behindhand even in important things—all due to our own lack of national sentiment and outlook. Unfortunately in India, even the wonderful machinery of the Government is constructed in such a manner that ordinary information is not available to us; much less, when it concerns important institutions like insurance. If only Government had instituted a department to collect information as to how much premium is received by various companies transacting business in India from all classes of insurance business, there would have been some basis for a comparison both in respect to other countries as also as regards the proportion that goes into the hands of Indian Insurance companies and other foreign companies. In the absence of any such information, one has to depend upon mere guesses. Even so, it will not be erring on the side of exaggeration if we estimate the Indian premium, excluding life insurance, as ten crores of rupees. How much percentage of this amount comes into the pockets of the Indian insurance companies, I leave the public to judge. I do not think it will be even 2 per cent. It is a tragedy that in a country where the bulk of the insuring public are our own people Indian insurance companies are not receiving a larger support. Anything can happen in India—and everything happens in this unfortunate country—the saddest part of it all is that "national sentiment" is to a large extent not visible even on the surface. If only that sentiment is made more manifest as we see in other countries, the dream of building powerful financial institutions in India would become a reality. Are we not seeing, even at this very moment, that the Japanese businessmen are getting upset over the alleged favourable report of the Tariff Board and are seriously contemplating the establishment of cotton mills under our very nose in this very city? When will our people wake up from their lethargy and show in a more tangible manner that they are Indians first and last, and that Indian institutions and things Indian are their first, second and last consideration and that they will not rest content until they have done their duty to things Indian fully 100 per cent.

BOMBAY PREMIER INDIAN BUSINESS CITY.

It has been the pride of Bombay that most of the imortant trades have been in the hands of the Indian people. Is she now going to give way and sit with folded hands when she sees that this control passes into non-Indian hands? Or is she going to put her shoulders to the wheel and see that she maintains the high position she has always held in respect to trade and commerce? We must remember that Bombay is the one city in the whole of India which gives a lead to other parts of India in respect to all matters pertaining to commerce and industry, and we have no doubt that Bombay is, has always been and will be the Premier Indian Business City.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN JAPAN.

(Continued from page 6.)

war, were crushed. One industry after another went down like falling dominos, reduction of capital, dissolution of firms, retrenchment of factory output and total close-down of factories were the order of the day. Even those that barely survived the panic were forced to be contented with greatly decreased profits which necessitated a proportionat reduction of labour wages.

The panic occurred just about the time the organisation of labour began to assume definite shape, and vigorous labour disputes broke out everywhere. They were days of trial for labour union. The labour disputes at that time were a sort of reaction from the wartime boom, and showed intensity of feeling on the part of Labour never before witnessed. As a result many labourers out of jobs became fighters on the firing line in the battle between Capital and Labour. The rigorous battle waged by these fighters was destined to create great stirs in the history of Labour in Japan.

CHANGE IN GUIDING SPIRIT.

From about the fall of 1920, the labour movement in Japan showed a considerable Left inclination in thought. It was partly due to impressions made on the labour leaders by many leading Socialists in Japan, but it was equally due to the fact that the depression made hundreds of thousands of workmen jobless, and these jobless found the ideas propounded by Socialists quite appealing to their taste.

As a result the disputes between Capital and Labour began to show a deeper colour of class struggle. Ideology became a fashion among them, direct action found many supporters, the agitation for manhood suffrage was declared stopped and opposition was started against the International Labour Conference. In October, the Yuaikai decided to change its name to Nihon Rodo So Domei (The General Federation of Labour of Japan) and to work toward realising one big union including of all labour unions.

(To Be Continued.)

THE ALIBAG ON TAX CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from page 6).

annas and then handing over a rusty lantern as his attached movable property indicates the frame of mind of the writer when he was writing his letter probably at the inspiration of some Revenue Officer. It is a pity the correspondent did not think of visiting some village and making an independent inquiry. I may state here that the higher Revenue Officers what from village to village and used all their authority and influence to induce the defaulters to pay off the dues, even not hesiating to give them a friendly advice not to keep back the full amount of the enhancement, but if they liked to withhold payment of only a few rupees to show their disapproval of the action of Government. It is not quite correct to say that the big land-lords are the agitators. Had your correspondent attended any of the meetings held by the land-holders during the last two years, he might have observed how keenly the question of the enhanced assessment interested and affected the poor and middle-class land-holders. The special correspondent's observations on the propagandist's work are misleading. No one has ever told any one that his loss would be made up from any fund. The determination not to pay the whole or a portion of the increase in assessment is voluntary. The leaders only explain the contents of the leaflets to the ignorant landholders. There are numerous poor and middle-class landholders who have to depend mostly on the produce of their fields, and to them the question of periodical enhancement of assessment is a serious one. Those drawing hundreds or thousands of rupees per month as salaries or those who derive large incomes from ancestral properties may say that a few rupees, annas and pies may be no great burden, but to the poor land-holder whose monthly income is sometimes only a few annas the value of such annas and pies will not be trifling. I am not speaking here of the tenant cultivators or the day labourers who have little to do with the enhancement, but only of land-holders who have to pay the enhanced revenue.

As I have already proved the hollowness of the plea that prices of produce and of land have increased to justify the enhancement in my public criticism of the new settlement by giving actual instances of land-holders and adding accounts of the cost of cultivation and mentioning the profits accruing therefrom, I do not think it necessary to reiterate them here. It may be pointed out that Government have not contradicted my statements. The correspondent's advice that if the land-holders abandon this spectacular movement and resort to the time-worn method of respresentation to the proper authorities, the relief that is deserved in individual cases is sure to be forthcoming and it is within the discretion of the revenue officers on the spot to give such relief is a good one, but I may assure him that it is not only individuals who are affected by the enhancement but whole villages have been great sufferers. The method of representation has already been tried in some cases to no purpose. A petition to the Collector to reduce the enormous increase in the assessment of the Varkas land on the Kankeshwar hill has not yet been considered. The increase of 66 per cent. in the case of garden lands of some villages is unjust even in the opinion of the settlement officer who remarks: "I venture to hope that no proposal for a 66 per cent enhancement will be made in this Taluka, for though some of the best gardens could no doubt bear it, I am sure it would cause great discontent, would bear very heavily on many gardens and probably have the effect of throwing some bagayats lands out of cultivation. I have known Alibag Taluka since 1915 and venture to take this opportunity of expressing my definite opinion that so large an enhancement as 66 per cent is not advisable." Elsewhere I have quoted extracts from the letter of the late Sir Richard Lamb published in "The Times of India" of 15th May 1895 over the nom de plume of "C. R. Sail" to prove how gradening in the villages North of Alibag is not successful, and yet the village of Kihim six miles North of Alibag is saddled with a 60 per cent enhancement. The people have petitioned the Collector, but probably without avail. Some individual petitions will yet be made and the result awaited with curiosity.

We have to thank your special correspondent for his remarking that "it is possible that there are cases of hardship as a result of the flat rate of revised assessment," but it would have been better if he had refrained from indulging in such remarks as "the present campaign is regarded as a good pastime by the local leaders." They are simply provoking and do not contain a jota of truth.

Yours faithfully,
R. L. GHARAT.

Avas, May 23.

MADRAS POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

TIME LIMIT FOR DUTY URGED

MADURA, May 25.

At the Madras Provincial Postmen's Conference, resolutions were passed demanding redress for various grievances of Postmen.

One resolution asked the Government for permission to postmen to work in shirts during the hot weather. Another wanted the Government to appoint sufficient number of postmen to large cities so that each postman might have to deliver only 200 letters and do duty only for six hours a day. Another resolution recommended change of Railway Mail Service into Travelling Post Office. Yet another resolution demanded the abolition of direct recruitment to higher ranks.—Free Press.

MEDICAL MISSION TO CHINA

APPEAL TO MERCHANTS AND MIL OWNERS.

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—To China we are bound by ties of religion culture and friendship for many centuries. Our trade relations have been happy and fruitful. Our merchants and mill-owners have found the Chinaman a gentleman in matters of business. His word is like a bond.

To-day, China is distracted. She is enveloped in wars, civil and foreign. She aspires towards Freedoms and is thwarted on all sides. India, her sister in sorrow, suffering and slavery, feels for China acutely. China is not out to capture other people's lands. China is not out to collar other nations' trade. China wants Freedom in her own land—mastery in her own house. And I appeal to all those merchants and millowners, connected with China, many of whom have made their fortunes in Chinese trade to come forward and contribute their mite to the Medical Mission Fund for China. May I point out:

(1) That the Mission is non-political;

(2) That it is essentially humanitarian;

(3) That it is to abide by the rules laid down by the Red Cross all over the world;

(4) And as such, there cannot be the slightest objection even by a loyalist to subscribe to the Fund;

(5) And to the millowners, I say, that if each of them were to subscribe just one hundred rupees only, their quota alone would be more than a lac and twenty thousands rupees.

Let Tatas, Fazalbhais, Wadias, Petits, Morarjis, Sassoons' etc., make a start, and others will surely follow.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

BLIND RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

RECORD OF GOOD WORK.

Following is a brief report of the work done by the Blind Relief Association during the quarter ending March 1927:—

Blind Relief Work in Bombay through Dr. S. R. Machave:—

Total number of patients treated for eye diseases was 1805 of which 1305 were Hindus, 493 Mohamedans and 10 Christians.

Total number of eye operations was 187. Spectacles were given to 8 poor patients free of charge.

Bulsar Branch:—Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ruttonji Bulsara's Free Eye Hospi-

Total number of eye patients treated by Dr. P. D. Desai (our Medical Officer) for eye diseases was 1037—of which 841 were Hindus, 126 Mohamedans, 6 Christians and 64 Parsis. Total number of eye operations was 164.

Surat Centre:—Bai Rupabai Burjorji Patel's Free Dispensary.

Tital number of eye patience treated by our Honorary worker Dr. M. K. Dixit M.L.C. was 1087 of which 661 were Hindus, 209 were Mohammedans and 217 Parsis. Total number of eye operations was 19.

Chalisgaon Branch:—Total number of patients treated for eye diseases by our medical Officer Dr. G. R. Chawan was 729 of which 431 were Hindus, 295 Mohammedans and 3 Christians. Total number of eye operations was 197.

Donations and contributions received during the quarter amounted to Rs. 749, Sir Amberson Marten's contribution being Rs. 300 and Mrs. Rambai Jadhav's Rs. 101.

OPIUM AND COCAINE SMUGGLING

WELL DRESSED ANGLO-INDIANS EMPLOYED IN SERVICE

CALCUTTA, May 25.

Anglo-Indian men and women are being employed by smugglers of opium and charas who have been doing brisk trade in Calcutta and Northern India. This amazing development has been discovered by the police who state that contraband opium is being transported by railway and post from Indian States and then sent on to different parts of India through these emissaries. Cocaine is being sent retail and in large quantities to towns by well dressed Anglo-Indians travelling first and second class. The drugs are usually secreted in the luggage they carry or sometime on their person. The cocaine smugglers in Calcutta have organised their business with a network of organisation and they have agents in New York and different parts of the United States. During one year the Excise Department instituted 740 cases against smugglers and the number of seizures was 26. The quantity of cocaine seized was 232 ounces and of opium 31 maunds and 21 seers.—Free Press.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 25.

S.S. Kidderpore, Captain Jones from Kobe.

S.S. Marly, Captain Hooland from Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 26.

S.S. Khandala, Captain Harley for Durban.

SS.. Havildar, Captain Palmer for Calcutta.

SS. Trafford Hull, Captain Rowland for Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 25.

Steamer Baroda for Busreh.
Steamer Bahadur for Calcutta.
Steamer Gleneden for Calcutta.
Steamer Marly for China, etc.
Steamer Halerie for New York.

S.S. Kidderpore: The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer Kidderpore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Marly: The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Marly, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. Havildar; The T. M. Company's steamer Havildar, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Trafford Hall: The K. N. Company's steamer Trafford Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 25.

S.s. City of Benarese from Liverpool, Agents: Killick Nicon and Co.:—

15 cks. zinc sheets; 11 cts. slate slabs; 780 cks. china clay; 14 bales picking bands; 16 cases and 1 ck. tiles; 44 bundles and 6 bars steel; 10 drums lubricating oil; 20 cases and 40 bags glue; 79 drums calcium chloride; 100 cases and 5 kegs muriate of ammonia; 35 cases carbonate of amonia; 144 bales old newspapers; 250 cases beers; 95 cases condemned milk; 2697 plates hard spelter; 50 steel poles; 15 cks, 1 drums and 12 kegs aniline colours; 50 cases aluminium circles; 10 cases aluminium sheets; 10 cases caustic soda; 35 cases hams and bacon; 12 bales cotton tabular bands; 45 cases cycles; 1300 bundles black flat sheets; 1000 bundles tin plates; 56 drums betuman solid; 50 vases gengoo ale; 69 bales paper; v5 cases toilet soap; 18 cases motor cycle and side cars; 50 bundles of M. sheets; 432 bundles G. P. sheets; 35 bales paper; 13 bales wrapping paper; 75 bundles and 125 cts. bottle; 1360 bundles G. C. sheets; 93 cks. fire bricks; 18 trusses water proof cloths; 17 cases cycle accessories; 500 bundles steel sheets; 32 cases bolts and nuts; 1358 boxes soap; 10 cases writing ink; 35 kegs and 2 cks. aniline dyes; 36 cases cork stabs; 25 cts. zinc tanks; 5 cts. and 5 bundles wire matresses; 208 cases cigarettes; 6 cks. grease; 24 cylinders liquid chloride; 16 bundles wool tops; 13 cases sauce; 341 bundles black sheets; 10 cases eyelets; 11 cases tin strip; 35 cases brandy; 9 cases furnished leather; 720 cases and 463 bales cotton piece goods; 14 bales cotton fents; 568 bales and 229 cases cotton yarn; 124 bales and 333 cases cottons; 12 cases weft yarn; 13 cases art silk; 15 cases cotton with art silk; 35 cases sewing thread on reels; 86 bales paper; 10 cases note paper; 10 cases envelopes; 10 cases water proof cloths; 15 cases corn flour; 24 cases provisions; 10 drums soap; 10 cks. myrabollam extract; 700 bags chemical manure; 20 drums composition paint; 40 kegs bieromate of potash; 10 kegs bieromate of soda; 200 drums and 6 bundles disinfectant fluids; 3300 pieces C. I. U. G. pipes; 1187 cases whiskey; 445 cases blen; 25 cases ginger; 135 cases and 75 hlds. ale; 25 hlds. stout; 24 kegs linseed oil; 275 bags stoneware jares.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 25.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London: 11 empty cylinders, Bremner Bond and Co.; 1 bale carpet, Cox and King Ltd.; 18 cases bristles, Cox and King Ltd.; 4 cases cotton prints, Cox and King Ltd.; 4 bundles woollen naudas and jackal skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 25 bales jackal skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 60 cwt. cassia, Amin and Sons; 9 packages brassware, Cook and Sons; 88 cases bristles, Cox and King Ltd.; 27 bales carpets, Cox and King Ltd.

For Marseilles: 1953 cwt. crushed bones R. S. Nanje; 30 cwt. guns olibanans, Y. Moosabhoy.

S.S. Halleric: for New York: 11 bales fox skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 9 bales leapord, wolves and fox skins, Cox and King Ltd.; 2 bales woollen carpets, Cox and King Ltd.; 50 bales cotton coloured thread, S. Kanuji and Co.; 6 bales cotton and woollen carpets, American Exports Co.

SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER

London, May 4.

Gold:—The Bank of England Gold Reserve against notes amounted to £152,511,675 on the 27th ult., as compared with £152, 244, 065 on the previous Wednesday.

About £912,000 bar gold was available in the open market this week. £250,000 was taken for a destination undisclosed, £134,000 for the Continent, £25,000 for the Indian bazaars, £34,000 for Egypt and £55,000 for the Trade. The balance was secured by the Bank of England as recorded below.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced:—

	Received.	Withdrawn.
April 28	nil.	£ 10,000
April 29th	nil.	£120,000
April 30th	nil.	£863,000
May 2nd z	nil.	£ 5,000
May 3rd	£444,000	nil.
May 4th	nil.	£ 20,000

The receipt yesterday consisted of bar gold from South Africa. Of the withdrawals £988,000 was in sovereigns destined as follows:—£750,000 set aside on account of the South African Reserve Bank, Italy £203,000, Germany £15,000, India £20,000. During the week under review £574,000 on balance has been withdrawn from the Bank, decreasing the net influx this year to £835,6[illegible], and increasing the net efflux since the resumption of an effective gold standard, as set out in the daily bulletins at the Bank, to £3,489,000.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and Exports of gold during the week ending the 27th ulto.:—

IMPORTS.

British West Africa	£28345
British South Africa	845,261
Oother countries	4,140
	£878,789

EXPORTS.

Germany	£ 75,095
Egypt	13,600
British India	33,295
Other countries	8,425
	£130,415

The Southern Rhodesian gold output for the month of March last amounted to 50,407 ounces, as compared with 46,461 ounces for February 1927 and 69,902 ounces for March 1926.

The following figures (in lacs of rupees) relate to India's foreign trade during the month of March 1927:—

Imports of merchandise on private account	2222
Exports, including re-exports, of merchandise on private account	3461
Net imports of gold	279
Net imports of silver	148
Total visible balance of trade —in favour of India	823
Net balance on remittance of funds—against India	127

Silver:—The market has been disposed to be quiet throughout the week. It has not been well supplied, although the undertone has been poor, and stocks have been accumulating in London. This surplus of cash silver led to the disappearance of the premium for prompt delivery on several days; it was re-established yesterday. The Indian Bazaars, chiefly Calcutta, have sent buying orders, but usually at limits with proved too low. China business has been confined to bear covering on the prolongation of contracts.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons on the 28th ulto., Mr. Churchill stated that about £27,000,000 in Silver coins of 500 fineness was actually in circulation in this country. The amount of silver coin of .925 fineness still in circulation was estimated at from £20,000,000 to £25,000,000. The whole of the silver coinage was being steadily converted to .500 fineness in the interests of economy, and more than half has been so converted, but it was unnecessary and uneconomical to force the pace. So far as he was aware, no inconvenience was caused to anyone by silver coin circulating concurrently in different degrees of fineness.

The United Kingdom imports and exports of silver during the week ending the 27th ulto. were:—

IMPORTS.

Netherlands	£25,000
U. S. A	27,134
Other countries	9,479
	£61,613

EXPORTS.

British India	£130,634
Other countries	6,829
	£137,463

The stock in Shanghai on the 30th ulto. consisted of about 71,200,000 ounces in sycee, 76,800,000 dollars and 5,920 silver bars, as compared with about 69,900,000 ounces in sycee, 78,300,000 dollars and 6,240 silver bars on the 23rd ulto.

Statistics for the month of April, 1927 are appended:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.

Cash delivery. Two months' delivery.

Cash delivery highest price 26 3/4., two months' delivery 26 1/2d, bar gold per oz. fine 84s/11 1/2d.

Cash delivery lowest price 25.11/16d., two months' delivery 15.11/16.; bar gold per oz. fine 84s/10 1/4d.

Cash delivery Average price 26.135d.; two months' delivery 25.986d.; bar gold per oz. fine 84s/11.1d.

Quotations during the week:

Bar Silver per oz. std.		
April 28th	25. 7/8.	cash 25. 3/4.
April 29th	25. 3/4.	cash 25. 3/4d.
April 30th	25.11/16d.	cash 25.11/16d.
May 2nd	25. 3/4d.	cash 25. 3/4d
May 3rd	25.15/16d.	cash 25.7/8d.
May 4ith	25.7/8d.	cash 25.13/16d
Average	25.312 d.	cash 25.770 d

Bar Gold per oz. fine.	
2 mos.	84s/11.1/2d.
2 mos.	84s/11.1/2d.
2 mos.	84s/11.1/2d.
2 mos	84s/11.1/2d.
2 mos	84s/11.1/2d.
2 mos.	84s/11. d.
2 mos. Average	84s/11. 2d.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months' delivery are respectively the same as and 1/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

Messrs. Langley & Co. have issued the following weekly report under 24th Inst:—

AMERICAN.

During the week ending the 23rd instant, the July and October Contracts in New York have registered an advance of 86 and 83 points respectively. The sharp advance has been occasioned by generally unfavourable weather in the shape of excessive rains in the Central States and further rains in sections which have previously experienced a super-abundance of rainfall, and absence of moisture in some Western sections, particularly West Texas where drought is reported serious.

Allowing for a certain amount of exaggeration in the medley of unfavourable weather news, it cannot be gainsaid that the crop could scarcely have got off to a worse start. The crop outlook, which at the beginning of the month was distinctly unpromising following the disastrous Mississippi floods, has been further considerably impraied by a continuance of rain s in parts of the belt which most essentially required fine weather, the affect of which has been accentuated by the lack of rains in other districts where they have been badly needed for some time.

One of our Liverpool correspondents cabling under yesterday's date takes a definitely bullish view of the market from which we can only assume that he is of the opinion that the crop outlook thoroughly justifies present prices.

So far as the technical position is concerned, we think a healthy feature has been the almost daily liquidation of long interests which have been absorbed by fresh buying, so in spite of the fact that the advance has been built up mainly on speculation, the technical position is probably not so weak as it would appear.

At present, weather conditions are generally unsatisfactory to such a varied extent that it is exthemely unlikely that the weather will provide all that is required if it to repair the damage that has already been done and materially improve the crop outlook; we therefore cannot fore-see any important decline and would advise conservative commitments on the 'long' side with a view to increasing same on any reaction.

BOMBAY.

Local values have responded to the advance on the other side to the extent of 15 to 18 Rupees with the exception of Bengals, which are about Rs. 10|- higher.

Although speculative demand has again been mainly responsible for the advance, we do not think the technical position has in any way suffered as locally also a considerable amount of old long speculative interests have been liquidated and taken up by fresh buyers.

Apart from a rather better enquiry from the Continent, demand outside and locally has continued very poor. In the Cloth market, we understand, fairly good sales have been put through, while Yarn remains very dull

For the time being developments in America are likely to have more effect upon values than any local influence and really this market depends almost as much upon American crop news as their own market does.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW

Bombay, 25.

The weekly report issued by Messrs. Devkaran Nanji states that during the week ending the 24th inst. prices of Spot Silver gained by annas 13. Both first and second settlements gained 12 and 13 annas respectively. Shanghai Exchange hardened to 2-7. London Silver improved 5/16d. and New York markets rise of 1/2 cent.

Our Silver Market shows a net advance of 13 annas since the last report. The Market this week has remained steady on account of Shanghai Exchange being better in consequence of the weakness in the Japanese Yen market although the prices here did not quite respond to the advance in the foreign markets owing to the local adverse statistical position and to the predominance of bearish sentiment. The highest price for the first settlement touched during the week was Rs. 59-8 on the 20th instant and the lowest Rs. 58.9 on the 17th instant, the range for the week being Rs. 0-15.

T. T. Shanghai on London is 03/8 higher than the last week. The highest rate for T. T. Shanghai on London was 2-7 yesterday, and the lowest 2-6 5/8 on the 17th instant.

London Silver price is 0 5/16 higher than the last week's closing. The market was quiet and steady. India was a small seller, while China both bought and sold.

New York Silver price is 56 3/8 cents i.e. 1/2 cent highest than the last week. The highest price was 56 3/8 cents on the 21st instant and the lowest 55 7/8 cents on the 17th instant.

The prices for Gold are about unchanged yesterday's closing being Rs. 21-8.9 for ready, Rs. 21.8-6 for the first settlement and Rs. 21.8-6 for the second settlement. London prices having declined to £4.4.10 1/4 on the 17th instant closed at £4.4.11 1/2.

In the absence of speculative interest fluctuations in our market are likely to continue to be small and for the present it seems to us that purchases about Rs. 58-8 and under and sales about Rs. 60/ and over will probably prove profitable.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 25th May 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was markedly above normal in the whole area. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 119 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme west of the area and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Mainpuri and in defect at Jhansi. Temperature was generally above normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115 deg. at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Sind and locally in east Rajputana and in defect in the extreme south of Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in upper Sind and northeast Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 119 deg.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Gujarat and Kathiawar and clear over Central India West. The air is more humid than usual in the last mentioned area. Temperature was almost normal except at Surat, where the maximum alone was lower than usual. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the east of the area and in excess locally in the west. Temperature was locally above normal in the former area. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 114 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 91.3 deg. (normal) and a minimum temperature of 82.4 deg. (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is locally drier than usual in east Hyderabad. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 109 deg. at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Dust-storms are reporteed to have occurred at several stations in northwest India. Rainfall has been local in south Malabar and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts are, 1.02 in. at Trivandrum and 0.10 in. at Masulipatam. The sea is now moderate at Coiombo, where a rainfall of 0.62 in. was recorded. Temperature remains high in northwest India.

Forecast.—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

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Century	„	0 11 6
Jacob	„	0 11 6
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 3
Apollo	„	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In;		
Standard Mill	Per lb	0 15 0
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	„	0 15 3
Century 6404-8705	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoneix	„	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	0 14 6
Maneckji (Patangia)	„	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	„	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 9
Ganga Ghat	„	0 14 9
LONG CLOTH(Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	„	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 9
David Mill	„	1 0 0
Apollo Mill	„	0 15 6
Moon Mill	„	0 15 6
LONG CLOTHx Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 15 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 14 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 14 6
Sakuntala	„	0 14 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 14 6
Globe	„	0 14 6
Rachael	„	0 14 3
Palkhi	„	0 14 9
Maher	„	0 14 9
Kechhwa	„	0 14 6
LEPAD:—		
Spring	„	0 15 0
Textile	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	1 0 6
Jacob	„	1 0 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 6
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 0
Mun Mill	„	0 15 3
1386 Tata	„	2 12 6
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	„	3 12 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pabaney	„	3 15 0
Hindustan No. 962	„	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	„	10 0 0
58000 Kuria	„	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5124		
Pearl Pabaney	„	7 6 0
Hindustan	„	7 6 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	„	0 14 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 6
Apollo David	„	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	per lb	1 2 0
Phoenix	„	1 2 0
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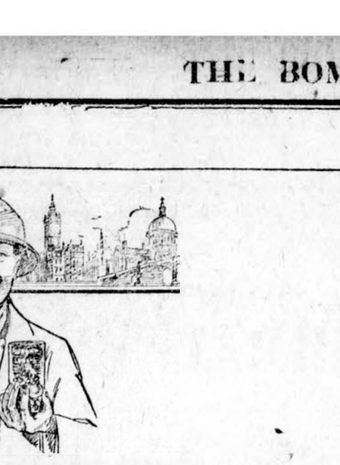

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PHYSICAL TRAINING.

PLEA FOR INDIGENOUS SYSTEM.

MAHARASHTRA CONFERENCE OPENS.

POONA, May 25.

The first session of the Maharashtra Physical Education Conference, opened here to-day under the presidency of Shrimant Sardar D.C. Mujumdar of Baroda.

The President, in his address, registered that there should have been the necessity to hold a Conference to discuss the topic of physical culture and physical education. He did not think that the necessity of sleep, nourishment and the use of eyes or ears need be discussed. No man is intuitively conscious of it. Lectures and meetings were not required to establish their utility. Physical exercise should form the main plank in the platform of daily routine. This truism was well-known to our forefathers, and it was the tragedy of modern life that we had to go; continued the President, to Conference and meetings to discuss it.

NEED OF GREAT PROGRESS IN PHYSICAL CULTURE.

After referring to the state of affairs as existed after the consolidation of the British power in India, Sirdar Muzamdar said:—

But of late signs appear to have changed—gymnasia have been opened in Poona, Nasik, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Nagpur, Umraoti, Satara, Sholapur and various other places and serious attempts are being made to give physical training to the rising generation. This is all for the good, but we must not rest at that. We have met here to confabulate about further steps that we must take for the still greater progress of physical culture, taking the advice of those persons who have actually worked in this field. Every precept must be fortified by practice and he who has first practised what he seeks to preach will naturally command respect. It is hopeless to expect the Government or the University to do something for us, when we do nothing to begin our physical development. Equally hopeless would it be to expect the Government to open cadet corps for military education and then to become warriors and defend our country. If we mean serious business we must rely upon ourselves. Of course, self-reliance involves hardships and difficulties, but no work is free from them. There is no education but requires efforts.

The President continued:—

Exercise is a part of physical education which includes interaliacelibacy, regularity of diet adn habits and freedom from vices. Our religion has given its best thoughts to this problem for, cold bath, early rising, Namaskars are all other items included in our religion while they are conducive to our health. It is not a happy combination of religion and physical culture. We must also think of moral education, faith in God and religion, devotion to parents, as these things also have a great bearing upon our health. In short our physical education must be all-round.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM VERY SUITABLE.

Now I shall direct my attention to the discussion of the systems of physical exercise. There obtain two systems, one Indian and the other Western. The Westerners are our rulers. There are many things which we can learn with advantage from them. And so it behoves us to take notice of their system. Old is not always gold nor is now necessarily so. We must accept that system which will suit our environments, our habits and nature. I think our indigenous system will be the most suitable for us. It is cheap, easy and convenient.

Cricket, Tennis, Badminton and other western games require a very costly equipment which is not within the easy reach of all. Besides, just think of the money that will, thereby be drained into foreign lands. In the company of the late Prince Fatesingrao Gakwad, Baroda, I have known both the system and so I am in a position to compare both of them. For my experience it is my firm belief that of the two systems, the Indian is more suitable to us. Of course it is better to adopt western mode rather than adopting none. But you can decide that for yourself.—Free Press.

JANJIRA MURUD STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

The 5th session of the Jajira-Murud State Subjects' Conference was held at Borlai Mandla on the 19th instant. Several persons of all castes, creeds and communities from various parts of the Taluka attended.

The president Mr. D. B. Deshpande, pleader, in the course of his eloquent and impressive address, congratulated the Janjira State Subjects' Conference for declaring the attainment of Responsible Self-Government at its ultimate goal, and asked the people to be fit and ready for the great responsibility.

After the annual report and balance sheet were adopted, the conference passed several resolutions, embodying the local grievances of the subjects. After the concluding remarks of the President, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks.

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GUJARAT VIDYAPITH

VINITA EXAMINATION.

The following candidates have been successful in all the subjects in the Vinita Examination held in last Chaitra:—

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

SANSKRIT-HINDUSTHANI: Bhatt Tansukhrai Pranshanker.

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH:—Patel Ambalal Shivabhai.

VANIJYA-ENGLISH: Shah Chandulal Mohanlal, Shah Popatlal Amichand.

BOMBAY CENTRE.

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH: Mheta Kapilrai Manvantrai, Ved Mavji Dharmashi.

MUSIC ENGLISH: Desai Ratilal Nanubhai, Munshi Lilavati Manilal.

VANIJYA-ENGLISH: Jerajani Navalal Chhotalal, Shethna Indrajit Gangadas.

MUSIC-ENGLISH: Kumtheker Radha Raghvendra.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULT.

The following candidates get exemption in the number of subjects mentioned in the brackets:—

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Kalelkar Shanker Dattatraya, Shah Kantilal Amritlal, Shah Manoharlal Durlabhadas, Desai Chhaganbhai Ishwarbhai, Ramgaria Sodagarsingh Sattasingh, Mehta Pralodhchandra Motilal, Joshi Mahipatram Himatram, Raval Narmadashanker Baldeoram.

PRATHAMA EXIMINATION.

The following five candidates have been successful in all the subjects:

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

LOGIC-ENGLISH: Bhatt Narharilal Keshavlal.

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH: Gandhi Bhogilal Chunilal, Maheta Virsut Tribhuvan.

VANIJYA-ENGLISH: Shah Uttamchand Tarachand, Shah Ramanlal Mohanlal.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULT.

The following candidates have been successful in the number of subjects mentioned in the brackets at the above examination:

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Kansara Mulchand Somnath, Dalal Kantilal Keshavlal, Desai Shantilal Jethalal, Naik Zinabhai Gopalji, Maheta Shantiprasad Hariprasad.

SNATAKA EXAMINATION.

The following 20 candidates have been successful in all the subjects at the Snataka Examination held in last Chaitra:

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Bhatt Mulshanker Mohanlal, Music. Patel Umedbhai Ranchhodbhai, Bengali-Sanskrit. Nevatia Rameshwar Kanaiyalal, Economics. Gandhi Shantilal Jivanlal, Commerce. Shah Manilal Mahipibhai, Commerce.

PASS CLASS.

Divanji Chaitanyaprasad Motilal, Religion-Philosophy. Thakore Rajendra Shambhuprasad, Gujarati-Persian. Joshi Purshottam Jivan, Gujarati-English. Thakore Indravadan Balvantrai, Gujarati-English. Dave Kantilal Hiralal, Gujarati-English. Patel Punambhai Jethabhai, Bengali-Sanskrit. Thakoor Vithalsinh Bapusinh, Sanskrit-English. Patel Lalaji Motibhai, Sanskrit-English. Patel Lalaji Motibhai, Sanskrit-English. Dave Keshavlal Devshanker, Politics. Patel Umedbhai Zaverbhai, Politics. Patel Zinabhai Somanbhai, Politics. Khadilkar Yashvant Krishna, Economics. Dvivedi Ramanlal Oochavlal, Commerce. Patel Ambalal Bhaijibhai, Commerce. Bhagat Brijmohanlal Ishwerlal, Commerce.

COMPARTMENTAL RESULTS.

The following candidates have been successful in the above examination:

AHMEDABAD CENTRE.

Shukla Shivshanker Pranshanker, Shah Chimanlal Motilal, Dani Jamnadas Valabhadas, Desai Madanrai Purshottamrai, Desai Govindlal Girdharlal, Aunzanvala Purshottam Piramal, Nanavati Amritlal Thakoredsa, Pandya Hiralal Lalshanker, Bhatt Vishnuprasad Manilal, Purani Kanaiyalal Chhotalal, Luhar Tribhuvandas Purshottamdas.

SAMAJ-VIDYA MANDIR.

Desai Manilal Bhagwanji, Desai Ramanikram Laxmiram, Desai Raviprasad Hariprasad, Buch Harsutrai Janmashanker, Mahe-

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GANITA MANDIR.

Patel Maganbhai Jivabhai.

VANIJYA-VIDYA MANDIR.

Patel Manibhai Shanabhai, Bhatt Harichandra Durgashanker, Shah Nemchand Dungarshi, Shah Himatlal Ghelabhai, Saheba Devendra Himatlal.

BHANSHA MANDIR. BOMBAY CENTRE.

Buch Sanatanrai Janmshanker.

NEW FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

WHAT IS MONTESSORI METHOD?

Miss M. W. Barrie, of the Madras Provincial Service, who is at present in Bombay as the Hon. Director of the Montessori Department of the Fellowship School, to be opened in June next, delivered an interesting lecture on the subject of "The Method Montessori Method of Education" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood on Saturday evening, when Mr. M. R. Jayakar presided.

The lecturer began by saying that in choosing the Montessori Method as the basis of its Education the directors of the Fellowship School have given the key to their larger aims which might perhaps be best summed up as the free development of each individual to his or her highest possible reach. The new methods which are being tried all over the world have already sufficiently justified the claims to be truer sounder than the old by the happier conditions of the children and the higher standard of attainments which the free and happy conditions show that they can reach. The lecturer proceeded to give illustrations of the characteristics of the Montessori Method.

The first characteristic which should be mentioned is its universal appeal, based on the fundamental principles of human life evolution. These are (1) that life which the Consciousness developes through contact with Nature and (2) therefore that man developes through contact with his environment both Natural and Social. The most outstanding and certainly the most visible characteristic of the method is the prominence given to the nature of that environment. It is the environment which call out the various human capacities and the teacher is he or she who the child how to gain the experiences from its environment which it requires. The great problem for education then is to study the nature of the environment required to call out the fullest possible human activity. In the Montessori requihements we found the best and most scientnfic and therefore most trustworthy conditions to effect this purpose.

Proceeding the lecturer dwelt on the importance of the Individual Child. It is the first seven years of the child's life which fixes its physical habits for life and hence the great importance to establish habits of cleanliness, order, control of body, balance rhythm, quickness of movement and response, good manners, courtesy. These are not learnt by instruction but by practical illustrations. The speaker laid stress also on another quality which is called out by the properly arrange environment viz. the Sense of Discipline.

She concluded by saying that the future towards which the founders of this new school are looking holds infinite promise for all round development, individual, social and national.

PANDHARPUR ORPHANAGE.

VILE PARLE BRANCH.

The Pandharpur Orphanage and Foundling Asylum has done the work of saving helpless, innocent infants from death for the last fifty years and more. When the babies grow up they are sent to the Schools at Panharpur for education. But facilities for education at Pandharpur are quite inadequate and unsatisfactory. This disadvantage has so far been overcome to a very small extent by sending a few grown-up girls to the Seva Sadans at Poona and Bombay. The necessity of removing this serious drawback has been felt year after year and it has now become urgent with the growing number of children at Pandharpur. With this object in view it is intended to undertake a scheme to lodge and educate the boys and girls at Pandharpur in the suberbs of Bombay. One charitable gentleman has made a gift of a small plot of land at Vile-Parel. Another adjoining plot of land has been purchased. New buildings are now to be erected on these plots of land. This would involve as expense of Rs. 30,000/-. It is earnestly hoped that the charitable public will readily respond to this Appeal for this truly philanthropic object.

SOME DONATIONS.

The Treasurer of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations for the Vile-Parle Home for Pandharpur Orphans the foundation stone of which was lately laid by Raja Bahadur Pratagirji Narsinggirji:—H. H The Maharaja of Bansda Rs. 500/- Mrs. Laxmibai Pragji Rs. 101, Seth Mulji Laxmidas Rs. 101, Seth Hirachand N. Javeri Rs. 100, Sir Dorab Tata Rs. 500, Seth Kilachand Devchand Rs. 500, Seth Kikabhai Premchand Raychand 251, Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar 100, Mr. S. W. Nowrange 100. Dr. Kashibai Nowrange 200, Mr. K. S. Rangaswami Iyer Rs. 250, Lady Martin Rs. 50. The Honourable Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar Rs 150, Mr. D. N. Sirur Rs. 250, Raja Bahadur Pratapgirji Narsinggirji Rs. 1,000/-.

MADRAS TRAFFIC PROBLEM

MADRAS, May 24.

Efforts are being made by the police to minimise the inconvenience to the public and the danger to public safety arising from the increasing bus traffic in the city of Madras. The Police Commissioner informs the Associated Press that the experiment is to be tried from to-morrow in certain centres of heavy traffic, of regulating the departure of buses in strict rotation and at intervals of not less than two minutes. The object is to prevent two or more buses from starting off together and racing to their destination.—A. P.

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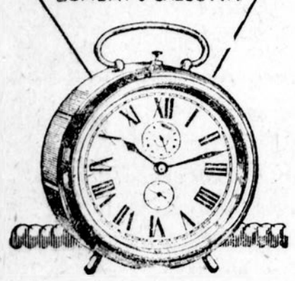

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